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REGD NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXII NO 281 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

"NOBODY IN FREE STATE CAN BE A BRITISH SUBJECT"

—DE VALERA.

Naval Parleys Nearing Rocks

Tokio Out To Denounce Washington Treaty

Jap-American Armament Race Looms Large

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is learned authoritatively, says a Tokio message that Japan is determined to give notice to end the Washington Naval Treaty, irrespective of whether she obtains the French and Italian co-operation but is taking no action till the French and Italian replies are received.

According to a Washington message, Mr Carl Vinson, Chairman, House of Representatives' Naval Committee, says that if Japan denounces the Naval Treaty, he will seek Congressional authority for building five ships for every three laid down by Japan.

Mr. Vinson declared: "We cannot grant naval equality at any price."—Reuter.

THE HINDUS WERE DYING WHEN JAI + AMARSINGH HAD TO INJECT NEW LIFE INTO THEM
TUESDAY-
ALL BOMBAY SEARCHED FOR MAJOR NAIDU AND AMARNATH WITH A MAGNIFYING-GLASS BUT THEY WERE NO WHERE TO BE FOUND
M.[illegible] CAUGHT AMARSINGH OFF
THE EUROPEAN BOWLING MENACE WAS NOTHING TO JAI
THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN TEAM PUSHED MEYER TO THE FRONT AND SUPPORTED HIM FROM THE REAR
HE WAVED HIS BAT AND SMACKED THE BALL ALL OVER THE PLACE
IN A DOUBLE-BREASTER WITH A BUTTON-HOLE H.E. LORD BRABOURNE KEENLY WATCHED THE GAME
HATS OFF TO THE DARLING OF THE CROWD FOR SAVING THE HINDUS FROM A CRUSHING DEFEAT— JAI & AMARSINGH!
BY RAJA '34
BUT ON WEDNESDAY 28th
AMARSINGH SMASHED MOST OF THEIR WICKETS
AND EVEN KISSED A COUPLE OF BATSMEN IN THE ABDOMEN!

FRESH IMPETUS TO DOCKERS' STRIKE

1,500 More Men Join Ranks—50 Ships Held Up In Hooghly

SEVERAL PERSONS ARRESTED AT EDEN GARDENS CLASH

CALCUTTA, November 28.

The Dock Labourers' Strike which commenced on November 26 last, is far from showing any sign of abatement and has received a fresh impetus to-day when 1,500 more men working in Garden Reach Ship Repairing Workshop struck work and joined the rank of the strikers with the result that nearly 50 ships are held up in the Hoogly facing port dues and demurrage charges which amount, at a conservative estimate, to about Rs. 800 per day per ship.

NOT A SINGLE COOLIE

This morning the King George's Dock bore a deserted appearance and not a single coolie was noticed anywhere in the jettis.

It is reported that at about 10 last night there was a clash between a section of strikers and non-strikers near the Eden Gardens as a result of which several of both the parties were injured. The police soon arrived at the scene and dispersed the crowd and arrested about half a dozen rioters.

FRESH RECRUITMENT.

It is understood the stevedores who met the representatives of the Shipping Companies last evening at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Office gave an assurance to the representatives that they would try their best to commence the loading and unloading work in at least some of the cargo vessels in the course of to-day with the help of the non-strikers. They are also reported to be trying to recruit new hands from the coal fields who are expected within a day or two.—United Press.

21 Arrests

An "Associated Press" message from Calcutta says:—

Arrests in connection with the Dock Labour Strike up to the time of wiring number 21, including a man described as the Press and Publicity Officer of the Strike Committee.

STRIKE LEADERS BAILED OUT

LATER.

The Dock Workers' strike situation shows no appreciable change. Emergency work, loading and unloading, is managed by recruiting Chinese and Anglo-Indian coolies.

The seven strike leaders who were arrested yesterday night were produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and were bailed out.—United Press.

ALEXANDER MURDER ECHO

Former Attache Of Serbian Legation In London Commits Suicide

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The sword with which Queen Draga of Serbia was murdered in 1903 was found beside the dead body of Maximus Petrovitch, Montenegrin who deliberately gassed himself while of unsound mind in a Soho boarding house.

The inquest revealed that Petrovitch, was one time attached to Serbian Legation in London.

Last week he was warned by the Police to leave the United Kingdom on account of his association with foreign agitators, some of whom were arrested in other countries for alleged complicity in the murder of King Alexander.

Petrovitch previously told his landlady that he had received a telephone message that his life was in danger and requesting him to commit suicide within 48 hours.

NON-VIOLENCE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Suggestion To Gandhiji To Open Propaganda Centre At Geneva

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

In reply to a suggestion from a correspondent that considering the grave situation in the Western countries where different nations were trying to fight one another, he should open a international centre of non-violence propaganda at Geneva, Gandhiji has replied that for the moment his field of activities was confined to India alone.

Replying to another suggestion Gandhiji says that he was chalking out a programme of propaganda for Indian 'gul,' 'Chakki' "flour" and hand-beaten rice from industrial point of view and not merely hygienic.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION

Jawaharlal Taken To Bhowali

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Letters received by relatives of Mrs. Kamala Nehru indicate that her condition has shown no improvement of late.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was recently taken from Almora to Bhowali to see her and he stayed by her bedside all night.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal has expressed the desire that his wife should not be removed to any station with a milder climate during the winter but should continue to receive treatment at Bhowali.—A.P.

Budget Session Of Burma Council

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

It is understood that the next year's budget session of the Burma Legislative Council will commence on 7th February 1935.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

"PROTEST AGAINST PRAGUE."

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, November 28.

The Czechoslovakian Legation was the scene of demonstration by German students which is a repercussion of the trouble in Prague, during the week-end wherein German Czech students came to blows over the refusal by German students to surrender their insignia to the recently founded university. There has already been a demonstration at Vienna in sympathy with German students wherein several shop fronts were broken. To-day, students carried placards to the Legation inscribed: "We protest against Prague." A large crowd joined the demonstration but the police did not interfere. A student in a speech declared amid tumultuous cheers that it was common cause among all Germans of the world that Czechoslovakia would never have been born had not the German intellectual centre been created at Prague 600 years ago

DE VALERA'S CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 28. ...

After the Citizenship Bill becomes law, nobody in the Irish Free State can be a British subject, declared Mr. De Valera in the Dail to-day.

Otherwise, all principles agreed upon by the previous Imperial Conferences go by the board

It will be impertinence for the British to call Free State nationals as British subjects, after the bill becomes law.—Reuter

HARIJANS SERVE FOOD TO CASTE HINDUS

"Frontier Gandhi" At Cawnpore Cosmopolitan Dinner

CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived here by car from Fatehpur and was enthusiastically received.

The Saddar Bazar residents presented him with an address, replying to which he appealed for Hindu Muslim unity declaring that Swaraj was impossible without it.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was taken in a procession and later he addressed a mass meeting. He also took part in a cosmopolitan dinner at the Tilak Hall, in which "untouchables" served food to Hindus, Muslims and Christians.—A.P.

SHOME ELECTED FROM DACCA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28

Information has been received that Mr Surajkumar Shome has been elected to the Assembly from the Dacca division non-Mahomedan constituency which till now has been represented by Mr K. C. Neogy.—A.P.

Gour's Dual Role Exposed

Nariman On Sir Harisingh's Mission To Wardha Before Elections

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

In the "Times of India" issue dated 23rd November there appeared a contribution from Sir H. S. Gour re: the recent Assembly Elections, wherein he has made a severe attack of the Congress and its policy and programme. The accompanying letter intended to represent the other point of view and an attempt to vindicate the Congress position was sent by me to the Editor, "Times of India" with a request to publish it (on the 26th instant). That letter has not yet been published by the "Times of India"; hence, I shall thank you to give it publicity in your esteemed paper.

REPLY TO GOUR

The following is the copy of the letter sent to the "Times of India" for publication:—

"Sir,—Sir Hari Singh Gour may be excused for emptying his almost malicious spleen or the political organisation, responsible for his failure; his attack on Congress in your issue of [illegible] betrays both huff and despair. We should have expected that after a fairly long experience of even a mild meaningless and chequered political career, he would have at last learnt to submit to a well-deserved defeat with good grace; the defeated ones are naturally in a huff and have become desperate, because this universal Congress sweep makes them despair also of future success or redemption that may mean the end of their political and parliamentary career. These gentlemen politicians of the arm-chair types, have been so far accustomed to a smooth and uninterrupted walk-over into these Council-parlours, because, Congress, the only obstacle in their way, chose not to take any notice of them.

GOT HIS DESERTS.

But the first time, after some years, that the country's political task-master has condescended to call upon them to submit an account of their past stewardship and thus compelled them to establish their claims before seeking support, they miserably failed in the only test and are consequently ruthlessly routed all round; they have no reason, or grounds to complain or criticise, because they are now only getting their long-deferred deserts; even the most tolerant and generous country like India cannot forget so soon that it is mainly due to such 'representatives' like Sir Hari Singh and his associates that the nation is inflicted to-day and will have to bear for some years what may be rightly described as the greatest political tragedy that could ever befall on any people: the J.P.C. report is the precious ultimate product, for which the first seeds were sown by such rotten tillers as Sir Hari Singh and his routed associates.

Luckily this correct verdict of the country has at least purged the new Assembly of such expert hunglers and we will be spared Ottawa tragedies or Simon-conspiracies in future. After such discreditable and inglorious records, it was preposterous on their part to have expected any other results. Even this limited and restricted Indian electorate has proved its absolute efficiency and fitness for immediate and complete adult franchise by thus demonstrating their sound judgment and discriminating discretion.

However that apart: Sir Hari

(Continued on page 8).

KARACHI MURDER APPEAL

Special Bench Confirms Death Sentence Passed By Lower Court

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Special High Court Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court consisting of Messrs. Rupchand Bharam and M. A. Havenwala confirmed this evening the death sentence on Abdul Qayum in the sensational case of murder of Maharaj Nathuram in the open court room of the Judicial Commissioner's court.

It will be remembered the deceased at the time of murder was sitting in the court room to hear his appeal against the conviction and sentence of one and half years, imposed on him for having written a scurrilous pamphlet entitled "History of Islam" in which he had vilified Islam and its Holy Prophet.

PLEA AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

The accused Abdul Qayum was defended in his appeal to-day by Mr. Manomed Yoonas, M.L.C., Barrister of Patna, who confined himself to the question of sentence only, without arguing the merits of the case, as he desired to make very modest submissions

His main plea was that death sentence would not act as a deterrent on the accused and on others in similar circumstances.

Pleading extenuating circumstances entitling the accused to a lesser sentence, namely, of transportation for life, Counsel said that the lower court had rightly held that the accused had a grave provocation, namely, that Nathuram had attacked his Prophet, and therefore, his God in addition.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

He pleaded that the deep-seated religious feelings of the accused, the fact that he had

(Continued on page 7).

BATTLE OVER PORTRAITS

Punjab Govt's "No" To Lyallpur Municipal Committee

LYALLPUR, Nov. 28.

The Lyallpur Municipal Committee it may be recalled, resolved, some time ago, to hang the portraits of the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. V. J. Patel in the Town Hall, and further declared that it was an appropriate charge on the Municipal funds.

GOVT'S. 'NO.'

The Punjab Government, in a letter to the Municipal Committee, has now refused to accord its sanction to this resolution of the Committee, holding that this is not an appropriate charge on the Municipal funds. The Punjab Government, however, says in its letter that no objection would be taken to the hanging of the two portraits in the Town Hall, if the costs were met by private subscription.

WILL THEY RECONSIDER?

It is understood that Lala Bhagat Ram Chanana and Dr. Nand Lal are bringing a resolution requesting the Government to reconsider its decision on the ground that already the Lyallpur Town Hall contains the portraits of Pundit Moti Lal Nehru and Maulana Mohmad Ali and that no objection was then taken by the Government on those occasions.—United Press.

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1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Two young Catholic gentlemen of good means wish to marry beautiful, educated and rich young ladies of any respectable community. Please write Box No. 3317 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An Assistant for the Refractory Laboratory of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Jamshedpur. Candidates for the position must possess a Degree in Ceramics (Major Refractories) of a recognised University. State qualifications and previous experience, and salary required. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the General Manager, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., P.O. Jamshedpur, on or before the 15th December, 1934. (9257).

Wanted Urgently: Fast experienced Typist and Marathi or Gujarati Shorthand Typist. Apply personally Parker and Company, 22, Apollo St., Fort. (3319).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea Apply with postage OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta (3202).

Wanted—A Typist on the Lowest possible salary. Apply in own handwriting. Box No 3310, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Mechanic Engineer for Diesel Oil Engine. Turner Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street. (3311).

Wanted a really First Class Excellent and Clean Cook (Mistry) for vegetarian food to be prepared in European style, preferable if can make bread and pastry as well. Free quarters and food supplied, apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, lowest salary required, to the household Secretary, to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, the Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9254)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Blocks—Chowpatty, Walkeshwar Road House No. 1-4. Apply to Mulchand Girdhar Javeri, Bhanubhuvan, 2nd floor, Barbhai Mohalla (3306).

Ground Floor of a Ventilated Bungalow at Andheri—For Hindus, five minutes to Station on Kurla Rd. Rent moderate. Apply Joshi Gopalji Ratanshy, M. J. Market, Govind Gaily, Bombay. (R-3312)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. "In the last competition more than 80 per cent of the failures failed in English and Geography." Don't take chances. Make your success certain by taking up Alfred's Correspondence Courses in English & Geography, specially prepared for the competition to be held in January 1935. Easy and simple. Even the dullest student can hope to secure 90 per cent marks in these two subjects. Full sylabus covered. Price of both the complete courses Rs. 5/8 payable in advance per M.O. Obtainable from Agent, Alfred's Correspondence Courses, Krishna Road, Krishan Nagar, Lahore. (3301).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans advanced to respectable parties with or without security on reasonable terms. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Post Box 790, Bombay. (3316)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Respectable Agents for Bombay and throughout India, desirous of earning Rs. 300 per month. Most remunerative terms of commission with liberal Bonus and Allowance. Write to:—The Manager, Sind Sudhar Hindu Provident Funds Society, Limited, Donally Road, Karachi. (9249).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Ba.apur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Ringanghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Raval—Great occultist assuredly dispel your doubts, solve your difficulties, predict your future for all matters concerning yourself at Empire Building, First floor, Bori Bunder. (3305)

99 MACHINERY FOR SALE

Second-hand Preparatory Machines by Platts are for sale. For particulars and inspection apply to the Manager, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla. (3284)

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156 MISCELLANEOUS.

Race Tips—Have fortune like others by getting the famous Egyptian spiritualist Mahomed Bey's Race Tips. Call personally at Amrit Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate next to Regent Hotel, Phone 24039. (3315).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI COOVERJI GUZDAR, the widow and Sole Executrix of the Will of COOVERJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR, of Bombay has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property, situate at Santa Cruz (Mouje Danda), Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Santa Cruz (Mouje Danda), Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 1050 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and in the Record of Rights at Danda as being part of final plot No. 63, of Town Planning Scheme No. IV, of Santa Cruz and bearing Survey No. 40, and which plot is marked as 33-A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North and West by Scheme Roads (known as North Avenue Road and Rinking Road respectively), and on or towards the East and South by the remaining parts of the said plot No. 63 of Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. IV.

Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1934.

D.G. DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9260.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJEE NOWROJI GAMADIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned plot of land All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said plot of land or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No 5, Military Square, Fort Bombay within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, admeasuring 1628 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of the said Sorabjee Nowroji Gamadia, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Khurshed wife of Gulambussein Haji Allarkhia Soonawalla, on or towards the North by the New 40 feet Road and known as Gamadia Road and on or towards the South by the property of Manekji Cowasji Petit, and being a portion of a larger piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, admeasuring 17342 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Warden Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under New Nos. 3158 88, 247, 930, 2406 1652 1653, 2937 1864, 2115, 2157 and 2273, New Survey No. 7796 and Cadastral Survey No. 1755 of the Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Behramji Nowroji Gamadia and beyond that by Peddar Road, on or towards the West by the Warden Road, on or towards the North by the New 40 feet road and beyond that by the properties of Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and Kooverji Nowroji Gamadia and on or towards the South by the property of Manekji Cowasji Petit, bearing C. S. No. 758 of the said Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3533 and Old Street No. 57 and New Street Nos. 45 and 4 Warden Road and part of D Ward No. 3538(3), Street No. 59CCC, Warden Road.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1934.

RUTNAGUR & KHATKHATAY.
Purchasers' Attorneys
9231

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 663 OF 1934.

Re: ESMAIL HASAN SHASTIKAR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately doing business as a Timber Merchant at Ghas Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....A Debtor.

Ex parte: HAJI AZUBAKAR HAJI JANMAHOMED .....Petitioning Creditor.

On the 27th day of November, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar
9262

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrive	Departure		
Tuyo Maru	5th	Nov	3rd	Dec
Pacific ,,	28th	,,	.....	
Havana ,,	9th	Dec	4th	Dec
Taijin ,,	24th	,,	8th	Jan
Belgium ,,	27th	,,	11th	,,
Argun ,,	5th	Jan	23rd	,,

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Telegrams:—"Shosen."

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY

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TO ENJOY THE GREAT JUNGLE PICTURE

DAILY, at 5, 7-20 and 10 p.m.

Special Matinee at 2-30 p.m. To-day and to-morrow.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY to see it!!

Do Not Miss it

FROM SAT. THE 1ST DEC.

MATA HARI

featuring
RAMON NOVARRO
AND
GRETA GARBO

SECOND PERFORMANCE
Change of Programme

Fellowship School Festival

GITA GOVINDA
AND
MANIPURI DANCES

By
THAKUR NABKUMAR SINHA
and
NARENDRAKUMAR SINHA
OF TRIPURA STATE

AND

NEW GUJARATI ITEMS

AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY, 30th November, at 9 p. m.

Tickets:—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Booking at:—
FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL,
China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.
Tel. No. 24495.

Minister Visits Hyderabad High School

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov 24.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Madan, his Secretary, paid a visit to Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad, Mr. Joshi, President of the Vidyalaya Association, was also present. They all went round and in the end Mr. R. B. Pribhdas Shewakram, Manager and Honorary Secretary called all his students numbering nearly 800 at one particular place allotted for the purpose and after a usual prayer the boys saluted the Hon. gentleman.

The Khan Bahadur in the course of his speech said that he was delighted with all that he had seen that morning. He congratulated Mr. Joshi, the President and Mr. Madan as ex-President of the Vidyalaya Association and complimented to the founder and manager Rao Bahadur on conducting an institution like the Nava Vidyalay."

Marathi Must Be Made Living Literature

Mr. Warerkar Utters Plea For Giving It New Life

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 23.

Addressing the Marathi citizens of Nagpur on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Sharda Mandal Mr. B. V. Warerkar, one of the greatest living Marathi dramatists and novelists put up a strong plea for the speedy development of the Marathi literature in order that it may attain an international status in the near future

For a long time, he added, Marathi literature had suffered great neglect but of late there have been signs to show that efforts have been made to make it a living language. For those who were anxious to render Marathi a living language, there was much to be studied from the history of the growth of Hindi literature during the last 25 years. Within this short period Hindi had risen from the position of an obscure language to one of the greatest languages in India. There is an impression that Hindi has risen to such heights because of its having been adopted as the "lingua franca" of India But this is only partly true.

The organised efforts of Hindi writers to force their way up by creating a new and vigorous literature, coining new words and presenting new ideas, were responsible for its present eminence. It was necessary for Marathi authors to follow this example on the right lines.

Dep orable Facts

Colleges, added Mr. Warerkar, are to-day the centres of literary growth, but it was deplorable that the University of Bombay had done very little in the adoption of Marathi as the medium of instruction. The method of introducing vernacular medium in this University had been of a reverse order because Marathi had first been introduced as a subject for the M. A. Examination, next for the B.A. and finally with the big intervening gap for the Matriculation, as an optional subject.

The treatment meted out by the Bombay University to the Marathi language was identical with that which is generally given by a step mother to her step child. One could hardly entertain any hopes of seeing a Maharashtra University being established, as the sponsors of that idea had not paid any attention to the question of finding the necessary men and money. But though few people knew about the achievement of the Nagpur University in the matter of popularising the Marathi medium, this University had failed to do. It was on this account that the College students of the province had come into contact with the living Marathi authors.

A few years back continued the speaker, the English language occupied the entire attention of the student world. It used to be the practice of elders and professors to exaggerate the importance of the English language, so much so that the parent would insist on the son reading the English daily newspaper even at the sacrifice of his morning prayers (Laughter). "Even with this" said Mr. Warerkar, "it is difficult to find a single Maharashtrian to-day who can talk correct English with fluency. This is because the daily newspaper as well as the vernacular are both being neglected."

Vernaculars Throttled

The vernaculars of India had literally been throttled with the result that the Nobel prizes were being awarded to the writers of all the languages of the world except those of India. Even in the case of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore the Nobel prize had been awarded not to the original book in Bengali but to its English translation. It was high time that efforts were made to secure for Marathi an international status.

The present tendency amongst the critics and readers of Marathi literature was to start with a prejudice against any new book and to raise a cry at the earliest moment that it is either a translation or adaptation of some well-known English book It was idle to imagine that only English authors were gifted with intelligence or originality of idea. Criticism of this kind lowered an author in the estimation of readers and hampered the development of literature. Now that the initial stage in the development of Marathi literature had been passed, it was no longer necessary to depend upon foreign books to develop a new type of literature. It was also essential that the new literature should not copy foreign ideas. There was a tendency to import foreign settings for Marathi novels, as though the author could not depict the incidents with reference to local conditions. It was the fashion amongst the C. P. authors to paint the hero of their novels as one residing in the Bombay chawls

Mr. Warerkar fervently appealed to the authors in the Province to concentrate on painting vivid and true pictures of local customs, condition, social life and more than all the speciality of the dialect in vogue in the province.

New Words

Regarding, the coining of new words which he considered to be the essential feature of a progressive literature the speaker said that though in the beginning there was likely to be some jeering, the new words were bound to be included in the vocabulary in course of time, provided the authors persisted in using them.

Real literature, said Mr. Warerkar, could not be produced unless the authors devoted their entire time and energy to the task of writing. People who had taken to writing as a pastime had done incalculable harm, not only to those who depended for their maintenance on this profession but to literature itself. Journals and magazines were being flooded with poor stuff, partly because the publishers have to pay nothing to the writers and partly because such writers were more keen on seeing their names in print than in doing real service to literature. The lot of an author in India was very hard and only one who is prepared to undergo the hardships that it entails, should take to it. But it must be remembered that it is only when a man depends for his very existence on the profession, that he can produce literature of merit.

Gujarati Unequalled

Mr. Warerkar deplored the degeneration in the standard of Marathi literature during the last thirty years and exhorted the students to study the rapid progress made by Gujarati and Hindi writers. There was not a single short story writer in Marathi to equal Gujarati writers. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to offer unprejudiced and constructive literary critics to criticism.

"JUSTICE SHALL APPEAR TO BE DONE"

Court Insist On Representation Of Accused In "Lebong" Appeal

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Before the Chief Justice and justices Mukherjee and Costello the hearing of the appeal opened to-day of seven accused, three of whom have been sentenced to death and the remaining four to life transportation and various terms of rigorous imprisonment, in connection with the Lebong outrage. Six of these have appealed from jail while four were represented in court by lawyers, the girl Ujjala, Majumdar and another being unrepresented.

The Chief Justice observed that it was most undesirable that any of these should be unrepresented.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown pointed out that lawyers were engaged by the Government only for those who were under sentence of death

LAWYERS FOR UNREPRESENTED.

The Chief Justice: "I will not let the matter remain where it is. I think there are many members of the Bar who would be willing if asked to represent one or other of the accused persons as friends of the court so that justice shall not only be done but shall appear to be done."

At the Court's suggestion four members of the Bar volunteered their services on behalf of those who were unrepresented The lawyers for the three condemned men intimated that they would urge the appeal only on the question of sentence.—A. P.

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POISON IN SWEETMEAT?

Hawker Committed To Stand Trial At Sessions On Serious Charge

Mustak Ibrahim, a hawker, was committed to ensuing sessions to-day, by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Magistrate, Mazagoan, on a charge that he administered to the complainant Abdul Gaffoor Abdulla, a dealer in toys, poisoned sweetmeats. The accused was charged under section 328 Indian Penal Code.

The Chemical Analyser's report revealed that the sweetmeat contained a curdy greenish liquor and was a pasty saccharine mass covered with silver foil in an aluminium plate.

The complainant, in evidence, said that he did not tell the police when he lodged a complaint in August 20, that a year ago he had a quarrel with the accused over some rent.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had never been to the residence of the complainant on the day in question.

Other witnesses who gave evidence could not say whether there was any enmity between the complainant and the accused.

FACTORY OWNER BLAMED

Coroner's Jury Call For Action In Fire Works Explosion Case

After expert evidence by Mr. A. K. Sen, Inspector of Explosives, India, was led, the City Coroner concluded on Wednesday the inquest on the eleven victims of the explosion which occurred in a Fire Works' Factory at Worli on October 24.

While holding that the death of the victims was due to the effects of severe burns, the jury found that the explosion was due to negligent and illegal omissions on the part of Salebhoy Mohommedbhoy, the Manager of the factory, who was himself killed in the accident.

The jury, also, opined that action should be taken against the owner of the factory. Peerbhoy Tayabji for neglecting to see the the terms of the licence were not violated.

Mr. B. A. Dalal, appeared on behalf of the proprietor of the factory.

STOPPAGE OF WORK AT DOHAD

Ry. Agent Appoints Committee Of Enquiry

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Nov. 27.

The Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway to investigate the causes of stoppage of work by the workmen on 2nd and 3rd inst. in the workshops at Dohad commenced its sitting from 20th inst. In the first place the Agent deflected from the right issue on which the men collectively withdrew labour viz refusal of gate pass to men to attend funeral but has thought fit to appoint Committee on the issue of resistance. Secondly the Agent did not appoint any representative from the Union which is a thoroughly representative body of the workers although the Union repeatedly requested the Administration to do so.

SECRETARY EXAMINED.

On Wednesday last the Union Secretary was closely examined. Another workman was also put in the witness box. The next day one witness on having refused to give evidence without the presence of the Union representative the Committee called upon the Union Secretary to attend not with a view to participate in the proceedings of the Committee but simply to watch the evidence given by the witness. It is understood the Committee had recorded evidence of some witnesses on Friday and Saturday last in the absence of the Union representative.

On Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27th inst. the Union Secretary was called upon to attend when members of the Union's Managing Committee were examined.

REFERENCE TO GOVT.

At the present juncture one is unable to form any opinion because the case is 'sub-judice" yet it is probable that the Administrative prestige may come in the way and there is little hope for justice.

Detailed report has been submitted to the Union's President in Bombay with a view to move in right earnest and the workers are thinking of referring the case to the Government under Trades Dispute Act for the appointment of the Conciliation Board or the Court of Enquiry.

EDITOR PROSECUTED

Alleged Defamation In Magazine

MYSTERY OF HAND-BILLS WITHOUT IMPRINT

The defamation case against the Editor and Publisher of the monthly magazine "Kachhi Dasha Oshwal Prakash," filed by one Velji Bhanji came up for further hearing on Tuesday, before the Residency magistrate of Kurla.

Evidence of a sensational character regarding the alleged persecution of the complainant was given.

In answer to a series of questions, put by Mr. Vyas complainant, stated that, after the publication of the alleged defamatory article in the said monthly, a handbill was received by him. The handbill contained almost the same allegations against him and referred to him as "Paisa-Fundwala."

He was described there as one who had already started "One-Pice-Fund." He was also represented therein as one requesting people to put a pice in his begging-pouch, and thus help the "One-Pice-Fund." The handbill was undated and without a Press-imprint, thereby concealing the source from which it emanated.

Mysterious Handbill

Questioned as to the relevancy of the handbill, Mr. Vyas explained that close upon the publication of the defamatory article a series of handbills were published by unknown persons under false signatures, all referring to the complainant as Paisafundwala. Whoever might be the authors of these mischief, it was certain that all handbills were subsequent to and the result of the defamatory article. In order to show the effect of the article and the extent of mischief it brought out all the subsequent mysterious handbills were relevant.

The handbill was then admitted. Complainant further stated that though the handbill purported to have been issued by one Kripal Shamji Jivani, the Secretary of Mahajan of the Kachhi Dasha Oshwal Community, the said Secretary had nothing to do with it. He was in his native place when the handbill was brought out in Bombay. On his return he disclaimed connection with the handbill. In the meantime, the Secretary received another handbill by post, containing reproduction of the last para of the first handbill, and published over the false signature of the complainant and two others without an imprint and undated.

The mischief brought about by the defamatory article proceeded further. An advertisement appeared in the issue of 6th June 1934 in the name of the complainant (again referred to as 'Paisafundwala') inviting applications for the post of a personal secretary to the complainant on a salary of Rs. 150 per month. The complainant's address was given care of the well-known firm of the millionaire Vishambharlal Kanaiyalal of Marwari Bazar, where complainant was working as a sub-broker.

The same advertisement was repeated in the "Evening News" of the same day. Complainant made inquiries at the "Times of India" office, only to find that the manuscript of the advertisement was type-written and unsigned.

A LESSON TO NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Magistrate: "Do responsible newspaper men accept advertisements without the signature of the advertiser?"

Mr. Vyas: "Sir, in this case the "Times of India" seems to have been duped. It is no fault of the "Times." I have worked as a professional journalist for 10 years, and I know that when small advertisements are accepted and immediately paid for by the advertisers in hard cash, it is not the practice with newspaper-offices to take the signatures of advertisers over the obviously innocent manuscripts."

Mental Asylum.

The examination of the complainant then centered round a communication received by his maternal aunt from the Superintendent of Thana Mental Assylum. Complainant produced the same. It contained the terms of admission to and discharge from the Mental Hospital. On inquiries at the Assylum complainant found that the Superintendent had received a fake application purporting to have been falsely sent in the name of his maternal aunt. The application stated that complainant had gone mad, was a source of nuisance to the locality and that he should be urgently removed to the Assylum.

Magistrate: "Why do you not hand over the matter to the C. I. D. to unearth the source of this mischief?"

Mr. Vyas: "In fact we did write to the C. I. D. and tried to move them, but they refused to take up the matter on the ground that it was non-cognizable."

Marwari Millionaire Steps In

Mr. Vishambharlal Kaniyalal Ruiya, a member of the East India Cotton Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bullion Exchange, Cotton Brokers Association, Seeds and Grain Merchants Association etc. was examined as a witness for prosecution. He corroborated the incidents that happened at his pedhi after the publication of the advertisement in the "Times of India." He also said that the rush of men at his office created an impression in the market that the complainant was in financial troubles, had made some "gotala," and that some police-matter was on. Witness said that he himself also was put to a lot of trouble.

At this stage the case was adjourned to 12th December.

Messrs. Chhelshanker D. Vyas and Dave, Advocates, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Patankar defended the accused.

SEVEN TO BE DEPORTED

Sequel To Case In Which Allegation Was Made Against Sergeant

Osman Dhobi, his brother Doulatjada and five other Muslims, who were arrested a month ago by the Agripada Police on charges of rioting and assault, have been ordered to be deported out of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police.

The above seven with two others were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday, when it was expected that the Police would go on with the case against them.

But it is understood that about a week ago, case papers regarding all the suspects were placed before the Commissioner of Police by the Police Officers concerned who asked for the Commissioner's order to deport them out of Bombay.

Both Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Jannai, who appeared for the suspects, are stated to have informed the Commissioner that there was no case made out by the prosecution against the accused and they could not be deported, unless there was sufficient evidence against them.

The Commissioner accepted the version given in the reports of the Police Officers and ordered the case against them to be withdrawn and seven of them to be deported out of Bombay.

At the hearing on Tuesday, when the prosecution asked the Court's permission to withdraw the case against the accused, it will be remembered that Mr. A. T. Jannai, appearing for Osman Dhobi, opposed the application of the prosecution and said that the Court should not give permission to withdraw the case. He alleged that Sergeant Race had a personal grudge against his client because the Police Officer had demanded Rs. 50 from his client which the latter refused to give.

Counsel for the other accused also opposed the withdrawal of the case but the Magistrate after hearing the Police Prosecutor, granted the application and the accused were discharged.

Seven out of the nine were arrested and they will be deported out of Bombay. Osman Dhobi is being sent to Trichinopoly and his brother to Secunderabad. The other five are being sent to other parts.

Mr. And Mrs. V. D. Rishi Honoured

Under the auspices of Ibona Branch of the Indian Spiritualist Society a welcome address was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Rishi in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall on their return from Barcelona Spiritualists' Congress Mr. G. M. Joshi presided. After the presentation of the address Mr. Rishi narrated a brief account of his experiences of Europe and of the Barcelona Congress.

He said that there was a very keen controversy over the resolution regarding reincarnation, and as it could not be unanimously accepted a list of countries for and against the principle was prepared by way of compromise. Other propositions regarding survival after death, the possibility of communication with those who had gone over as well as the law of personal responsibility were, however, unanimously accepted.

He then exhibited by lantern slides several Spirit photographs obtained by him in his presence under strict test conditions. They were greatly appreciated by the audience.

The president declared his full faith in this subject and urged the people to study it in a serious manner.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE

"Does Not Remember What Her Age Was 15 Years Ago"

PLAINTIFF CROSS EXAMINED

The cross-examination of Appibai was resumed on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice B.J. Wadia, at the High Court, in the suit, filed by her against Rao Bahadur Khimji Cooverji, for a declaration that she was the legally-married wife of the defendant and claiming Rs. 1,000 as maintenance and ornaments worth Rs. 35,000.

Replying to Mr. Daphtary, witness stated that before the marriage at Ujjain, Mr. Vogal, the private secretary of the defendant, asked her to sign a marriage form.

She did not know who was to officiate at the marriage ceremony. The only thing she was told by the defendant was that the ceremony was to be performed by Nanak Prasad.

She denied that she had given any particulars to Mr. Vogal, the defendant's secretary, to fill in any form. If Mr. Vogal had stated so in his affidavit, that was false.

Details In Marriage Form

Counsel then asked her about the particulars recorded in the marriage-form.

Appibai said she did not know that the marriage was to be celebrated under the auspices of the "Vidhva Vivaha Sahayak Mandal" (widow re-marriage association) or the Arya Samaj.

The marriage-form mentioned her as a widow. That was not correct, as she had told them that she was a "Naikin."

Counsel—Your father-in-law's name, as mentioned in the marriage-form, is Kamat?

Appibai—I had no father-in-law. The defendant's father would be my father-in-law.

Q.—Then who is this Kamat?

A.—I was in the keeping of one R. M. Kamat before.

Further questioned, Appibai said that a year or two after she came to Bombay 15 years ago, she was the mistress of one Mr. Bird, a European. After that she was the mistress of Kamat.

What was your age when you came to Bombay 15 years ago?—I don't remember.

You know your age now?.—Yes.

Then what was it 15 years ago?—I don't remember (Laughter).

In reply to further questions, Appibai said that she did not know the contents of the marriage-form. She had signed it, as the defendant said they both were required to sign it.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. Paranjpye, instructed by Messrs Mehta Lalji, appeared for plaintiff. Mr. C. K. Daphtary, with Mr. N. H Bhagvati, instructed by Messrs. Kanga & Co., appeared for defendant.

EXPRESS DELIVERY OF LETTERS

Postal Dept. Introduces New System

If a certain person sends us a letter, it is delivered to us at our residence, by a postman i.e.: when a postman in course of delivering letters to their respective addresses comes to our house we receive a letter. Suppose, a postman goes out from the post office for delivery at 7-15 A. M. He may not be able to come to our residence till 9-30 or 10-0 A. M. To minimise this delay in time, the Postal Department has introduced a new system "express delivery" i e special delivery since the last three and half years. This system is only meant for unregistered i e ordinary letters and postcards. The sender has to write the words "express delivery" on the address side of the letter or he may use preferably an orange label 1½" x½" marked "express delivery" which is supplied gratis by the post office. The extra fee of annas two for express delivery must be prepaid by the sender by means of postage stamps affixed to the paid letter or postcard. Such a letter reaches the office of destination like other letters. There, the letter (express delivery) is at once delivered to the address by sending a special messenger. In this way such a letter is as if turned into a telegram. This letter is delivered to the addressee who is residing within five miles from the office of destination. If the post office is not a telegraph office, then the nearest telegraph office does this work.

Ordinary postage and express delivery fee should be fully prepaid. If there is insufficient postage there cannot be special delivery.

If the letter (express delivery) is not delivered for some reason or other, the express delivery fee is refunded to the sender. If it is insufficiently paid the fee is refunded to the sender after deducting the amount of postage due on the article.

If the sender and the addressee of an express delivery letter, reside in the same village, the letter can be handed over in the post office from where it is issued for delivery. If it is put in the letter box, there is a chance of it being delayed. This arrangement is of great advantage to people in towns.

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HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT is a powerful tonic, contains Haemoglobin in its most active form, and malt, and is delicately flavoured with grape juice; it is an excellent, refreshing, appetising stimulant for the tropics. It is a non-alcoholic wine for invalids.

Get a bottle to-day and lay the foundation to perfect health and increased energy.

FREE GIFT

A useful, attractive glass offered free with every bottle of Hemo-Drakso-Malt (Large Size).

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.,
Bombay Baroda.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON UNEMPLOYED

Money Taken On Alleged Bogus Representation To Secure Employment

How an alleged unscrupulous man is said to have systematically taken advantage of the lot of the unemployed was narrated on Wednesday, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Ganpat Sakharam, the accused man, was arrested by the DeLisle Road, Police in the early hours of the morning.

The accused, it is alleged, posed as a Head Clerk in the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Head Offices at Church Gate. And on the pretence of securing an unemployed man a job in the Carriage Dept., G. I. P. Rly. Workshop, Matunga, he took on the 15th November Rs. 120 from him to be given to the Foreman!

Further he asked the unemployed man to stand his medical examination on the 26th November at the G.I.P. Rly. Hospital, opposite the Victoria Gardens.

Here, asking the complainant and another man to stand outside, the accused took out two currency notes of Rs. 5 each and put these in an envelope saying, it was to be given to the Doctor, who would issue the certificate, without actually examining him.

Fifteen minutes later, the accused returned with a closed envelope, addressed to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, G.I.P. Rly. Workshop, Matunga, and in handing it over to the unemployed man said that the contents were not to be looked into and with this letter he should call on the Mechanical Engineer on December 3.

The unfortunate man growing suspicious of the letter opened it only to find an old letter, addressed to the General Traffic Manager, B.B. and C.I. Railway, Bombay and posted at Calcutta.

On enquiries it was found that the accused had cheated others also to an aggregate amount of Rs. 805.

He was placed on Wednesday before the Magistrate who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 with one surety till December 11.

INQUEST ON MR. MAZUMDAR

Coroner Holds Enquiry On Spot And Verdict Of Accidental Death Is Returned

It is learnt that a verdict of death due to injuries accidentally sustained due to a fall from the 5th floor at the Taj Mahal Hotel, was recorded by the Coroner's jury the very day when death occurred to Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, a Director of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.

It was at first inferred that the inquest might have been postponed, as no mention of any inquest over the body was made in the Coroner's Court.

But it now transpires that when the Coroner hurried to the scene as had been mentioned in the "Bombay Chronicle", he summoned a jury on the spot and held inquest at 12 a.m. on the very day.

It is believed, that a jury among whom were some residents of the adjoining rooms where the fatal fall took place gave evidence, was summoned and after taking formal evidence, a verdict as stated above was returned.

The detail of the proceedings are still held a secret.

Merchants' Tribute To Late Mr. Mazumdar

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have passed at their meeting held on the 27th instant, the following resolution:—"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record the services rendered by the late Mr. N. M. Mazumdar to the Chamber as a member of the Committee for several years. His deep and extensive knowledge of economic and financial matters was unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Chamber, which has lost in him a brilliant and devoted member. His loss is not a loss to the Chamber only, but to the City and the Commercial community also.

"The Committee accord their deep condolences to the members of his family."

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad City Municipality Mr. Balvantrai P. Thakore, a prominent Congress worker of Ahmedabad has been unanimously elected President of the Municipality for the coming year.

A Bhavnagar message says, the Kathiawar Vyayam Pracharak Mandal has resolved to hold open competitive sports here on Dec. 23, 24 and 25.—United Press.

RANDOM IMPRESSIONS OF QUADRANGULAR

Amarsingh And Godambe's Deadly Bowling

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

A MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS.

The contest between the Hindus and the Europeans turned out to be a massacre of innocents. The European batsmen were mowed down by the deadly bowling of Amarsingh and Godambe. Upto a quarter of an hour before the lunch interval, nobody could have foretold what was in store for the Europeans. 90 runs were on the board with only two wickets down. Warne and Miller had dug themselves in and did not show any sign of going out. Amarsingh, the backbone of the Hindu attack, had shouldered the burden of the attack for 95 minutes at a stretch without any appreciable result.

HINDUS IN TIGHT CORNER.

It is true the European batsmen treated him with the greatest respect. They could but wrest 29 runs in his 20 overs. That however, did not offer much encouragement to the Hindus. Deodhar went on changing the bowling at the other end, calling on Godambe and the Naidu brothers in turn. On their failure, I was wondering why he was not calling upon Naoomal and Vijay Merchant to take a hand in the attack. Things looked pretty stiff for the Hindus at the time.

CHANGE OF HAND OF FORTUNE.

It was at this difficult hour, Godambe found his luck. Miller succumbed to a catch behind the wicket by Navle. The outgoing batsman was batting the whole morning for his 31. The total was then 95. Two runs later, Meyer was caught and bowled by the same bowler for a duck. At lunch time, the score stood at 97 for 4 wickets. The Hindus appeared more hopeful now and the Europeans thought themselves in a better position than their opponents were the previous day —six wickets down for 82.

EIGHT WICKETS FOR 26 RUNS.

The resumption, however, brought a terrible catastrophe in the ranks of the Europeans. Six of their remaining wickets felled for the addition of 24 runs only by the devastating bowling of Amarsingh and Godambe. The fall of wickets tells its own tale —5 at 97, 6|98, 7|107, 8|120, 9|120, 10|121. The first innings was over by 2-40 p.m. Barring Warne and Miller who had played a sterling game for their respective 49 and 31, none of the European batsmen could reach double figures. Amarsingh registered the spectacular analysis of 31 overs, 13 maidens, 42 runs and 6 wickets, while Godambe showed 22 overs, 6 maidens, 33 runs and 4 wickets.

EUROPEANS FOLLOW ON.

Being in a deficit of 178 runs, the Europeans were called on to follow on. Amarsingh and Godambe were put in charge of the attack again. Warne and Mackinnon came out to stop the rot. As soon as the score reached the "unlucky" figure of 13, the Australian left-hander was dismissed though a brilliant left-handed catch by C. K. Nayudu at short leg off Godambe, after he was dropped twice by Deodhar and the All-India Skipper. Then Mackinnon fell a victim to Amarsingh, Merchant making no mistake in holding him.

MEYER'S OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

Three more wickets were brought down at 17, 43 and 67, Summerheys, Miller and Gilbert going out in the process. The last-named had played an excellent innings for his 27.

R. J. O. Meyer gave an entertaining display of his true form, punishing the Hindu bowlers rather severely at times. Just before he went out to an easy catch by C. S. Nayudu at mid-on he lifted Amarsingh twice over the ropes in the same over. In his score of 51, the highest individual contribution for his side so far, he was responsible for 6 fours and two sixes.

INNINGS DEFEAT CERTAIN.

Horton, who had given him valuable assistance from 67 to 108 was clean bowled by Godambe at the latter figure for 5. Meyer was the last batsman to fall on Wednesday when stumps were drawn, the total being 120 for 7 wickets. The Europeans have now three wickets in hand and 58 runs to make up. It is very doubtful if they would be able to raise their total so as to force the Hindus to stand at the crease again. An innings defeat for them is almost certain.

AMARSINGH AND GODAMBE'S 8 WICKETS.

In the second innings, Godambe has so far captured 4 wickets at the cost of 22 runs, while Amarsing and C. S. Nayudu two and one respectively for 39 and 20. Isn't it an irony of fate that the bowler who was not considered worthy of a place in the team should achieve this wonderful result? The Yuvaraj of Patiala and C. K. Nayudu who bowled 4 overs each did not find any luck. I cannot understand why the Hindu skipper did not avail himself of the services of Naoomal and Vijay Merchant who are bowlers of no mean order, during the whole day. He appeared to be terribly worried over the arrangement of the field. He engaged all his intelligence, foresight and knowledge in this branch of the fight.

WHY NAOOMAL AND MERCHANT DID NOT BOWL?

In justice to these two players, as well as utilizing their skill for the downfall of their opponents in this match and finding out their potentialities for the next, he should have given them a chance, instead of trying to get the utmost out of Godambe and Amarsingh. How much he taxed these two bowlers may be gauged from the fact that they had to bowl for 43 and 37 overs during the day in a hot blazing sun! Especially when the Hindus were in a safe position I do not see why they should not have been experimented with. Just as he called upon the Yuvaraj, he might have given them a turn too.

LALL SINGH FIELDED FOR AMARNATH.

In the absence of Amarnath due to illness, Lall Singh was invited to field, which he did during the whole afternoon. In his manner of approach, anticipation and interception he was an object-lesson to many a fielder. He was responsible for two fine catches. I should not be surprised if he finds a place in the next Hindu XI, but at whose expense, I wouldn't say.

JOCKEY FINED £25

Motor Driving Licence Suspended

The driving licence of James George McGonigal, jockey, of Norwood-road, Tulse Hill S. E, was suspended for three years at Kingston on November 7 when he was fined ...25 for dangerous driving.

It was stated that after being stopped by mobile police McGonigal drove away before they could get his name and address. They chased his car which at times reached a speed of over 60 miles an hour before they could overtake him.

McGonigal explained that he thought the police had finished with him. He had no idea they were following

(Continued from column 7.)

ing sites for the expansion of the City.

The trust has acquired an area of about 1,41,00,000 sq. yds. at a cost of over Rs. 10 crores out of which an area of about 25 lakhs sq. yds. valued at about Rs. 6½ crores has been leased. Very large areas have been reserved as open spaces and absorbed in the roads and service passages and an area of about 74,00,000 sq. yds. still remains to be fully developed. The work of developing this large area would be gradually taken in hand when there is demand for land.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The work of the Trust can in figures be briefly summarised as under:—

(1) Acquisition of 1,41,00,000 sq. yds. of land at a cost of over Rs. 10 crores.
(2) Demolition of about 34,000 tenements practically all of which were congested and insanitary.
(3) Filling in of about 65 lakhs sq. yds. of low-lying lands utilised for the purposes about 22½ lakhs brass of earth.
(4) Construction of over 61 miles of road at a cost of about Rs. 231 lakhs.
(5) Construction of over 10,000 rooms including shops and godowns at a cost over about Rs. 1,50,00,000.
(6) Disposal of about 25 lakhs sq. yds. of land valued at Rs. 6½ crores on which about 20,000 residential tenements in addition to numerous shops, factories, milch-cattle stables for over 4000 animals and other buildings have been erected.
(7) Construction of about 3,500 tenements for the City Police at a cost of about Rs. 1,10,00,000.
(8) Provision of about 14 lakhs sq. yds. of land for playground, recreation ground, etc.
(9) Planting of about 12,000 flowering and other trees.
(10) Quarrying of about 5 lakhs brass of solid rock.
(11) Construction and acquisition of land for the construction of 1,244 rooms for housing workmen of Mills.

Government of Bombay, Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality have also contributed largely to the improvement of Bombay and have helped in providing land for the construction of buildings with a view to reduce congestion.

A lot of work yet remains to be done but owing to the unfortunate financial stringency the activities for the improvement of the City of Bombay have had necessarily to be curtailed. When financial conditions improve the work of improvement will have to be resumed in right earnest. The revised Municipal bye-laws for the construction of buildings ensure the construction of sanitary buildings and tenements with sufficient light and air and prevent creation of new slums. The work of clearing old slums has therefore been greatly simplified and as a result of large numbers of middle class people having shifted towards the North there is more room for the poorer classes of people in the thickly congested areas.

From Plague Spot To City Of Health

Shivdasani Tells Story Of Bombay's Development

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani delivered an interesting lecture at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday. His was the third in the series in which the work of the Municipality is discussed.

Mr. Shivdasani discusses the development of Bombay and origin and activities of the Improvement Trust. He tells the story of how Bombay, the most unhealthy and plague-infested, has been turned into Bombay, 'the healthiest and beautiful".

Memories are short and it requires an effort of the imagination to reconstitute Bombay of 1898 when the Improvement Trust was first created. It is only those who had seen Bombay as it was before 1898 and see Bombay as it is now who can appreciate the splendid work carried on by the Trust for the improvement of the City of Bombay.

When the Trust was first created Bombay was a Plague-stricken City and almost every year there used to be an outbreak of Plague causing a loss of many valuable lives.

OBJECTS OF THE TRUST

The objects for which the Improvement Trust was created are thus described in Bombay Act No. IV of 1898.

"Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the improvement and for the future expansion of the City of Bombay, by forming new and altering existing streets, by removing or altering insanitary buildings in certain areas, by providing open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation, by constructing new sanitary dwellings for certain classes of the inhabitants of the said City and for the Presidency Police, by laying out vacant lands and by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore of the Island of Bombay."

We will now proceed to examine how and in what manner the Trust carried out the objects for which it was created.

(1) Forming new and altering existing streets for the purposes of affording sufficient ventilation to the crowded parts of the City and increasing and improving means of inter-communication.

The roads constructed by the Trust cover an area of over 16 lakhs square yards and vary in width from 20 feet to about 160 feet and have a length of over 61 miles, and have cost over Rs. 2,31,00,000.

SANITATION AND SLUM CLEARANCE.

(2) Removing or altering insanitary buildings in certain areas.

This activity would consist of either the improvement "en bloc" of areas so insanitary that they are incapable of improvement by any less drastic means, or of altering the existing buildings without demolising them wholesale and modelling them in such a way that they can be made sanitary and hygienic. For an example of the improvement of an area "en bloc" I would cite the instance of the very first scheme of the Trust known as the Nagpada Scheme. The area consisted of about 74,600 square yards and was occupied by 168 separately assessed properties crowded together without regard to ventilation and served by only very narrow tortuous passages. Besides over-crowding of the rickety buildings no regard was given to the need of forming roads at suitable levels within the area and as a result this area formed a depression lying within the surrounding Municipal Roads; drainage was impossible, the lanes and passages were filled either with storm-water or sullage according to the time of the year and any attempt at raising their levels resulted in the ground floors of the dwellings being flooded. The consequence of this state of things was that 1st Nagpada had the unenviable notoriety of being the unhealthiest area in Bombay and one of the breeding places where the Plague germs multiplied. Some of the other notoriously unhealthy areas cleared by the Trust are Mandvi, Koliwada, Nowroji Hill, Kolbhatwadi, etc.

DIFFICULT QUESTION

The question of clearing slum areas is a very difficult and complicated one. There are two methods of attack, the direct one and the indirect one. The direct method consists of acquiring the entire area, demolishing all the buildings, constructing roads, and laying out the areas into plots. The direct method is effective only if it does not result in the creation of slums in some other locality

The indirect method chiefly consists of controlling the sparsely populated areas round the slums, getting buildings constructed with plenty of open spaces, and improving communications so that people are induced to go and live in these areas with the result that the density of population in the slum areas is reduced. The direct method of clearing slums is also very expensive because lands have to be acquired on the basis of rents derived from the properties and the density of population being great, large amounts have to be paid as compensation for the acquisition of lands.

WHAT IT AIMS AT

The Trust aims at the sanitary improvement of the City firstly on general lines by means of the Schemes for improvements of areas and for new Streets, and secondly by the particular application of Sanitary Principles to the new Buildings to be erected on lands which are vested in or are acquired by them, by means of special Building Regulations and Restrictions, the main principle throughout being to ensure a sufficiency of light and air to every street, every house and every room.

BUILDING RLANS

With this object, the Board requires first of all that only a certain proportion of each building plot shall be covered with buildings, the rest being left as open space for ventilation. Then they require that Plans of every buildings to be erected shall be submitted for their approval in order to see that their regulations are observed, and no alteration is allowed in approved plans unless the alteration is similarly approved.

The Trust is responsible for what is known as the 63½ degree rule for light and air planes. In non-technical language this means that the height of a building shall not exceed twice the open space from which it is to receive light and air. This is the minimum amount of open space required but in most of the Trust estates open space is provided for are very much larger than required by the 63½ degree rule.

HEALTHIEST CITY IN INDIA

As a result of the activities of the Trust and the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay is a very much healthier City and is now one of the healthiest cities if not the healthiest in the whole of India. The average mortality per 1000 in the first five years of the creation of the Trust from 1898 to 1902 came to 73.5, the average mortality for the 5 years from 1928 to 1932 was only 20.8. The average mortality per 1000 for the Trust Chawls & S.P. sheds for the 5 years from 1928 to 1932 was only 6.83. This gives you an idea of the number of valuable lives that are being saved as a result of the improvements and the healthy conditions brought about, largely due to the activities of the Improvement Trust.

3. Providing of open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation.

In all the Trust Estates large areas of land are reserved as play-grounds, recreation grounds, parks, band-stands, etc. There is a recreation ground in Nagpada and recreation grounds have been provided even in localities like Nowroji Hill, Dongri, Mahomedali Road, Sandhurst Road, etc., where the value of land is very high. A total area of about 14,00,000 sq. yds. of land has thus been reserved as play-grounds and recreation grounds.

4. Constructing new Sanitary dwellings for certain classes of inhabitants and for Presidency Police.

These consist of:

(a) Chawls and shops constructed by the Trust for the accommodation of the poorest classes of tenants.
(b) Chawls and buildings constructed for housing the City Police Force.
(c) Chawls constructed on behalf of the Mills for accommodating their workmen

The improvement and the development of valuable areas and the reclaiming of land from the sea to provide build-

(Continued in col. 5.)

INFRINGEMENT OF FACTORY ACT

Dyeing Master Fined Sequel To Death Of Mill Worker

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Magistrate, Additional Court, in which the Manager, the dyeing master and the jobber of the Assur Veerjee Mill, were charged under Section 43(c) of the Indian Factories' Act for the non-observance or the infringement of certain rules and regulations of the Act.

This is a first case of its kind, heard in Criminal Court, in recent years.

The case arose out of the complaint filed by Mr. William Hallows, Inspector of Factories, sequel to the death of a workman in the mill on June 25, 1934.

Munilal Gangadin, the workman met his death due to injuries sustained in a fall, when his clothes got entagled in the revolving shaft of the mill and the motor engine started working.

CHARGE AGAINST JOBBER

In discussing the charge against the joober, the Magistrate states in the judgment that he visited the place to find out whether the jobber could see the place of accident. It was argued by the prosecution in this connection that the jobber had just come to the mill after the accident took place and was changing his clothes, remote from the scene of action.

But the Magistrate after his visit to the place had satisfied himself that it was impossible for the jobber to have seen it. "Besides, there is nothing in the evidence," said the Magistrate, "to show that when he came to the mill on the morning of June 25, after two days, work, he learnt that the belt of the main shaft had gone off. In my opinion, no blame could be attached to the man."

HOW TRAGEDY HAPPENED

The deceased it will be remembered, climbed a ladder on the fatal day, to replace the belt of the main shaft which had gone off, wearing a 'dhoti' and the same got entangled with the result that he fell down, and received injuries and subsequently died in the hospital.

At the time of the accident, the Manager and the Dyeing Master were not present. The jobber had just come to the mill, and was changing his clothes in a corner remote from the scene of accident.

NO RESPONSIBLE MAN PRESENT

Two workmen were holding the ladder and the deceased went up when, all of a sudden, the motor engine started working and the shaft began revolving and in consequence, the 'dhoti' of the man got entangled in the machine and the man was flung down.

There were 15 or 20 workmen on the spot, but no responsible person was present.

The prosecution case was that the deceased was allowed to go up to replace the belting in contravention of the rules 40 and 42 and the manager was responsible for it under Section 41 of the Factories' Act and according to which if breaches are made, 'the occupier and the manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 500.'

The Magistrate, in the course of the judgment, said that the manager had availed himself of the provisions of the section, as he had filed a complaint stating that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act.

He had also alleged that the Dyeing master Meherji Manekji Pastekar and the jobber, Shankar Raghunath Sapre, were the actual offenders.

The evidence further showed, remarked the Magistrate, that the manager had caused a circular to be sent to the heads of the various departments of the Mill requiring them to observe the provisions and the rules, and informing them that each of them will be held answerable, in his own department, for any breach thereof.

DYEING MASTER FINED

After considering the various points, His Worship found the manager and the jobber not guilty and so acquitted them. Finding the dyeing master guilty, he convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Elias conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Ghadkari defended the first accused.

CHIPPERFIELD INJURED

Boisterous Reception To Test Player Ends In Accident

A report comes through from Newcastle, New South Wales, that on November 11, when the Test cricketer Chipperfield arrived home he was given so boisterous a reception that he is now lying in hospital. It appears that thousands of people stormed the railway station, and when the train drew in Chipperfield was dragged from his carriage. He was lifted shoulder high and rushed along towards the exit. None noticed the railway signal at the end of the platform but Chipperfield's head crashed into it and he was knocked unconscious. He had to be taken to hospital and from there was sent home.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY

U. S., France, Ireland And Germany Enter Contest

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PARIS, Nov. 27.

The International Association of Lawn Tennis Professionals which was founded this afternoon decided to create a professional tournament for the Georges Bonnardel Cup to be run on similar lines as the Davis Cup.

The United States France Ireland and Germany have already entered and it is expected that England, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Austria and Holland will do likewise.

The semi-finals will be played in Europe on June 22 and 23, and the final on June 29/30 in Paris if France is the finalist or wherever the finalists decide.

M. Georges Bonnardel, the wealthy French industrialist was elected President of the new Association, and Ellsworth Vines Vice-President.

MRS. VICTOR BRUCE ABANDONS FLIGHT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
NIMES, Nov. 27.

Mrs. Victor Bruce has abandoned her flight and is returning home.

She made a good landing on arrival but a gust of wind overturned the machine. The propeller was smashed and Mrs. Bruce slightly injured her knees.—Reuter.

Prof: Deodhar (3rd from left) leading the Hindu team to the field.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 8, 1991.
Muslim: Shoban 21, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 24, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
High Water: 4.46; 17-21.
Low Water: 11-44; 22-42.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground 11 a.m.
S. S. 'Ranchi' with English mails of November 15 due at 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 2-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 30.

Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 3-55 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final, Bombay Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Third Day of Winter Meeting.

MONDAY, December 3.

Monthly December Meeting of the Corporation (Municipal Office) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Public lecture Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil M.A.LL.B. will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of the lecture will be "New Culture."

"NEW WADI FAIR AND SWADESHI BAZAR."

The annual New Wadi Fair and Swadeshi Bazar will commence from 6th Dec. 1934 and will last for ten days. Stalls in the Swadeshi Bazar are limited, the applicants should see Mr. Anandrao Keroba in New Wadi.

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. Goldenfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 30th November 1934.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres Vanburena" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

As the English Mail Steamer S.S. Ranchi is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2-00 p.m. on Thursday the 29th instant the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq. Persia and Persian Gulf.

Parcels Upto 12 noon on 29-11-1934.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices should be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

V. J. T. I. OLD STUDENTS' UNION

Pandit J. N. Shishoo, L.M.E., Matunga, Bombay, writes:—

At the meeting of the Past Students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, held recently, it was decided to form an Old Students' Union for the welfare and betterment of the students in general and past students in particular.

I shall be pleased to have suggestions regarding the Aims and Constitution of the proposed Union to facilitate further move in the matter from ex-students interested in the Union.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havana Maru" left Singapore on November 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 9 via Penang and Colombo

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Van Buren V-35 will arrive here on the 29th instant at 4-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 5 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 30th instant at 5-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1/16th Punjab Regt. will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day Thursday the 29th November 1934, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

A public lecture will be delivered by His Holiness Jagatguru Prathivadi Bayankaram Ananthacharya Swamigal, on Karma Yoga at the Asthika Samaj Hall to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

LECTURE BY MR. K. M. MUNSHI

Mr. K. M. Munshi will speak upon the subject "Some Recent Books which I Have Found Interesting," at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

A Cinema Show will be held at the Royal Institute of Science, Lecture Theatre, West Entrance on Mayo Road, next to the Secretariat, to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. Sharp.

Subject:—"Building an A. I. Nation"

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Jamiat's hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Mohamed Niamtullah Sufi will speak on "Pan Islam" in Urdu.

BARODA RAJ PRAJA-MANDAL

A Baroda correspondent writes to us, under Tuesday's date:—

"In to-day's paper it is reported that the working committee of Baroda Raj Praja Mandal is to meet at Mhesana. It is not so. It is to be held at Kalol of Mhesana District."

THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JEAN Harlow

100% PURE
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
FRANCHOT TONE
Heaven in her eyes—
Paradise in her kiss!
ALSO
LAUREL-HARDY
In their latest Scream.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALSO THE
ALL-COLOUR
featurette

LA CUCARACHA
SONG—DRAMA—DANCE
Free List Suspended

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"100 per cent Pure". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Son of Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bowery". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anokhi Mohabat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-0 a.m. Indian Programme. Indian Selected Hour. 11-30 p.m. A Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. 1-30 p.m. European Lunch Time Music. The London Palladium Orchestra. 4-0 p.m. Time Signal. A Running Commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 5-15 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. European Programme. 7-00 p.m. Dance Music. The S.S. "President Van Buren" Orchestra (By Courtesy of the Dollar Steamship Inc. Agents: Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd. 8-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme. 8-30 p.m. S.B. Relay from London of the Wedding of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. 9-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar 9-40 p.m. S.B. Popular songs. from Sunderbai. 10-0 p.m. Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi, Dinker Rao, Harmonium, Kamoo, Tabla. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra Leader, Frank Thomas. Margaret Wilkinson (Soprano). 8-00 p.m. Talk: "A Tour through Time and Space." Sir James Jeans, F.R.S. 8-20 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra (contd.) 8-30 p.m. The Wedding of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, K.G., and her Royal Highness Princess Marina, including a description of the scene outside Westminster Abbey. 9-30 p.m. Variety. Bobby Telford and Harold Pryde (Comedians); Alan Montgomery (Tenor); Nan Kennedy (Impersonations); Douglas Henderson (Violin); Tommy Dale (Concertina); J. C. Lawrence (Comedian); Daniel McSplurge (Himself). At the Piano, Harry Carmichael and Barbara Laing. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by T. W. North, Relayed from the Town Hall, Walsall. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 28th November 1934, tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 5th December 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

MARATHI POET HONOURED

A Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent writes:—

Under the auspices of the Prashasti Mandal, Shalibunda, a public meeting was held lately to honour the Marathi poet, Kavya Koustubha Vritta Samrat Pandit Yeshwant Rao Korekal, with Raja Dhunday Raja Bahadur Raya Rayan, Bar-at-Law, in the chair. The Prathana Udbhava of the Kavya Kusum Kalika, a new series of poetical works by the poet was released to the large and distinguished gathering. Describing Mr. Yeshwant Rao, as "the Tagore of the Deccan", the president eulogised the philosophical thought, the lucidity of expression and the sweetness of the rhythm that characterise the poet's works, especially his "Vrittas."

Mr. R. M. Joshi, dealt with the simplicity and versatility in Urdu and Persian languages also.

STOP THAT COLD
Quickly-Surely

● Don't let a cold get the best of you. Fight it energetically with Listerine Antiseptic. Gargle every two hours with Listerine, full strength, and you will give nature powerful aid in restoring normal health.
Listerine is effective against colds because it destroys 98% of the germs in the mouth and throat. Yet Listerine is absolutely harmless to delicate membranes and has a clean, pleasant taste.
KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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ANTISEPTIC
B-84

SON'S RIGHT OF ACTION

Interesting Point Of Law In Pro-Note Case

Can a promissory note in favour of a person who is dead give a right of action to his son as his heir and legal representative?

This point came up for consideration before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court in deciding the suit filed by Kamalkant G. Lohana against Madhavji Waghji.

Mr. M. C. Chagla with Mr. T. M. Guido, instructed by Messrs. Nagindas Husseinally and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. V. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that his father, Gopalji Ramji, had two promissory notes passed in his favour by the defendant for Rs. 52,747 and Rs. 8158. After his father's death, the plaintiff claimed payment on the ground that he was a legal heir of his father and a co-parcener of a Hindu joint family of which his father was the head. On the defendant's refusal he filed this suit.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

His lordship, in his judgment, observed that there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff from filing the suit as an heir and legal representative of his father, provided he obtained representation to the latter's estates before the decree is passed. But this question did not arise in this suit. The plaintiff had based his claim on the promissory notes as being the sole surviving co-parcener of his father's family. It had been held in some cases that no one could sue on a promissory note except its holder. The notes were payable to Gopalji, the deceased, who was the holder. The plaintiff was not entitled to the notes in his own name, as he was not the holder, that is neither a payee nor an endorsee, and, therefore, he could not maintain the claim. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

BOGUS PUNTER DOES IT

Receiver Of Satta Bets Gets Jail And Fine

Narayan Zutabhai, a grocer, who was arrested on the 26th of July last by the Bombay C.I.D. at the ground floor of a building in C. P. Tank, on a charge of receiving Satta bets, was convicted and sentenced on Wednesday, by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to undergo two weeks R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 350, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The prosecution stated that on the day of arrest of the accused, a bogus punter was sent to him with two marked rupees to lay a bet on certain Satta figures. At a signal from the punter a little later, the C.I.D. raided the place, and arrested the accused.

A note-book containing Satta figures and the marked coins were then found in the possession of the accused.

DEFENCE PLEA

The defence contended that the marked coins were given to the accused by the punter who had purchased from him a bottle of eau-de-cologne, and that the figures in the note-book were a record of the transactions in groceries.

The Magistrate, rejecting the defence plea sentenced the accused as above.

Rs. 29 LAKHS FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Municipal Standing Committee Sanctions Grant

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday sanctioned Rs. 29,65,000 for the Schools Committee from the total grant recommended of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved a grant of Rs. 29,65,000 for 1935-36, with recommendation that medical inspection and medical clinic of the Schools Committee be abolished.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved an amendment to grant Rs. 31 lakhs to the Schools Committee with recommendation to continue the the medical inspection and clinic.

The amendment was lost.

Prof. V. G. Rao moved another amendment to grant Rs. 29,80,000 and to tranfer the medical inspection to the Health Department. This amendment was also lost.

The Schools Committee demanded Rs. 32,80,827 out of which the Commissioner recommended Rs. 30 lakhs and the Standing Committee approved of Rs. 29,65,000.

PRIEST'S APPLICATION REJECTED

High Court Sees No Ground For Transfer Of Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court rejected the criminal revisional application by Framroze Adarji Bajan, a Parsi priest, asking for a transfer of a case against him from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The applicant was charged, at the instance of Dastur Minocheher Dastur Kaikhusra camas Asana, the High Priest of the Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple at Bombay, who alleged that the applicant had defamed him by making certain statements.

PLEA FOR TRANSFER

It was stated for the applicant that a heated controversy was going on among the Bhagarias of Bombay as to the rank and precedence between the complainant and the "Akabar" (head) of the Bhagarias, Mr. Cawasji Jalbhai Sheth. The Magistrate who is trying the case belongs to the family of the complainant, and his brother Mr. Jamasji Phiroze Dastur, a solicitor, had been taking a prominent part on behalf of the complainant. The applicant, therefore, feared that the Magistrate would have sympathy for the cause of the complainant, as was quite reasonable to suppose.

APPLICATION REJECTED

Their lordships rejected the application stating that the grounds urged by the applicant did not justify an order of transfer.

Mr. Carden Noad appeared for the applicant. Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. E. B. Ghasvaler, instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co., appeared for the complainant.

TWO DEATH SENTENCES QUASHED

Judge's Misdirection And Non Direction In Charge To Jury

On the ground that there was misdirection and non-direction in the Poona Sessions Judge's charge to the jury, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court quashed the conviction, on the charge of murder, of two villagers, Shankar Ramji and Sitaram Govind who were sentenced to death for the murder of a woman named Nani.

In the original trial before the Sessions Court there were altogether 4 accused who were alleged to have murdered the deceased with the object of robbing her of her ornaments. The judge acquitted two of them who were found not guilty by the jury, while their verdict was against the two appellants who were sentenced to the capital punishment, subject to confirmation by the High Court.

In appeal, it was contended for the appellants that there was misdirection and non-direction on material points in the judge's summing up, which led the jury to come to a wrong conclusion.

In their judgment, their lordships observed that the judge's summing-up was fair, but there were two points of non-direction and one point of misdirection. The most important point of non-direction was in relation to motive. The motive suggested by the prosecution was robbery. But the judge had failed to draw the jury's attention to the evidence which aroused some doubt on the theory of robbery. The ornaments were, not removed from the woman's person and nothing was taken from her trunk. This was a circumstance which the judge ought to have pointed out to the jury to consider whether the motive was something else than murder. The insufficiency of evidence, in their lordships' opinion, was a point that ought to have been brought to the notice of the jury. One prosecution witness, who was dumb and deaf and half witted did not throw any light on the identity of the culprits. In view of these considerations, their lordships did not think it necessary to order a re-trial and acquitted both the accused.

Mr. J. J. Sopher with Mr. P. S. Bakhle defended the accused. Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

MEXICAN GIRL ARTISTS VISIT INDIA

The Mexican girl artists, Dolores Montes de Oca and Nana de Garza, have recently arrived in Bombay and propose to arrange an exhibition of their paintings. The paintings are accomplished by an interesting new process.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

"3 Arts Circle grand nentch recital will be held on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at 'Aiwane' Rif'at. Ashiq Husain of the Kattabak House of Janki Prasad Jaipuri, will demonstrate for the first time in Bombay the classical Sangeet, Parmalu, Kiassya, styles on five different rhythms Clakka, Chapak, Dhamar, Savari and Vishnu. He will also demonstrate Ghazal, Thumri with Bhao.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Hindu Team

The Hindu team, which is playing against the Europeans in the Quadrangular Tournament consists of no less than eight Test Match players. But the show that was put up by it, both on Tuesday and Wednesday was amazingly poor, excepting of course, the hurricane hitting of Amarsingh and the fine stand of Jai. Besides the failure of Nayudu, Amarnath, Merchant and the Yuvaraj of Patiala to achieve what was expected of them of batting, the fielding on Wednesday was hardly first class. Except for Amarsingh and Godambe, the Hindu attack lacked sting. A feature of the whole game was the arrangement of the field, which was seldom in its proper place and batsmen, repeatedly scored through the openings.

There could now be no doubt, that the Mahomedans will meet the Hindus in the Finals. The display of the Mahomedans compared with that of the Hindus on Tuesday and Wednesday has sent the betting in their favour. The Muslims were not only alert but their smart returns to the wicket saved a number of runs. The manner in which the best Hindu players went under to the bowling of the Old Cambridge Blue and the Australian left-hander, was an eye-opener to those who confidently expected the first five wickets to pass the double century. What would happen when Nissar, India's express bowler, begins his attack in the Finals?

Much was expected from Major Nayudu, but his performance in the first round of the Quadrangular was disappointing. It is to be hoped, however, that the Hindus, who have had the opportunity of watching the team work of the Muslims and also discerning the faults in their own play against the Europeans, will benefit by their experiences and give a better account of themselves.

Control Of Advertisements

The Government of Bombay propose in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council to introduce a Bill to modify the Bombay Municipal Act relating to regulation and control of advertisements. If this Bill is passed, the amended Municipal Act will empower the Municipal Commissioner to control and regulate advertisements and illuminations in shops for which a special permit will be necessary. Hitherto strong electric illumination is being displayed on goods showing the names of manufacturers, etc. It is intended now to require permission of the Municipal Commissioner if the names of the articles or manufacturers are exhibited with special prominence or if special illumination are employed at night time.

CAUSE FOR MUNSHI'S FAILURE

Wastage Of Congress Votes Says Mr. Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement to the Press:—

On my return to Bombay two days ago I find that in certain quarters it is rumoured that on the Election day at noon, I issued instructions in F and G Booth at Dadar to give both votes to Dr. Deshmukh, as Mr. Munshi's position was secure; as I am informed that a similar statement had also appeared in my absence in some papers, I deem it necessary to state that the said rumours and reports are absolutely false. The fact is that after interval at about 2-15 p.m. when I visited Dadar Booth a second time, some workers approached me and suggested that Dr. Deshmukh should be pulled up as his position was weak.

I told them that although that was the general impression, still it would not be safe to rely upon such impressions, as outward appearances in Ballot voting are often deceptive. However, as our desire and intention was to secure the success of both the candidates, we will try to ascertain the real position from various booths and if any particular candidate required to be pulled up instructions to that effect will be issued, after inquiries by the Central Office by about 3-30 or 4 p.m.

Till then the original arrangement must continue and one vote must be given to each candidate. After giving these definite instructions I visited the other two boothe at Muzafarabad Hall and Picket Road and consulted with some colleagues but as it was difficult to ascertain the real position no instructions were issued by me or any other official to alter the original arrangement to divide the votes equally.

HELPING RIVAL

From the beginning our efforts were concentrated to try to bring in both the candidates and with that object, from 12 noon, when we found that Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta's position was hopeless, we pleaded hard with his friends and supporters to pursuade him to withdraw in good grace and thus show a good gesture towards the Congress.

During my visit to Dadar Booth in the noon I told some prominent supporters and friends of Mr. Jamnadas that by continuance, after his position had become irretrievable, he was directly obstructing the passage of Congress candidates and thus helping their rival. I asked them directly if they preferred Sir Cowasji to Congress success, and one of his staunchest supporters replied that they did not mind if the rival succeeded.

In spite of definite instructions to the contrary, some uneven distribution between the Congress candidates was expected, as it is impossible to secure a mathematical accuracy under such circumstances, but the main cause of one candidate's failure was according to my humble opinion, the pure wastage of Congress votes even after Mr. Jamnadas' position was known.

BAR COUNCIL ELECTION

The following Advocates it is learnt, have been nominated as candidates, at the election of four members of the Bar Council of the High Court to be held on Friday the 14th December 1934:—

Messrs. Shrikrishna Gunaji Velinker, Makanji Jutha Mehta, Isiah Joseph Samson, Chhaganlal Narasinhlal Kanuga and Rammikrai Jadhavrai Thakore, B.A.LL.B., Advocate.

Pannalal Jain School Jubilee

Mr. Virchand Panachand, President of the Silver Jubilee Committee of the Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School, Pydhoni, appeals to the past students to render all help and co-operation as well as to contribute to the funds of the Jubilee celebrations which will be held during the first week of January 1935, and thus help to make it a success.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1934

CONGRESS AND ASSEMBLY

As the results of 100 out of the 106 elected seats for the Legislative Assembly are now available, even non-Congressmen have begun to speculate about the prospects of the Congress in the new Assembly. Dr. Ansari estimates that in a House of 146 members the Opposition under Congress lead would consist of 70 to 80 members. Of these Congress representatives are now 43, but they may win one or two more seats in the six constituencies whose results are not yet declared. Nine Nationalists, two Sikhs and ten Muslim Nationalists may be expected to vote with Congress on almost all questions except the Communal Award. It is also expected that one or two Landholders and most of the followers of Mr. Jinnah will vote with the Congress as a rule. If these reasonable expectations are fulfilled, the Congress-led opposition may get a clear majority over all other parties put together and defeat Government. But much depends upon whether all the Opposition members will be present on all important occasions. On the whole Congress has a fairly bright prospect before it in the new Assembly. In no case will the Assembly be like the subservient body that disgraced itself and the country during the last few years. Congress may not always get a majority on its side. But it will never surrender its principles to secure a majority.

Constituent Assembly

The question is seriously asked by some what will be the precise attitude of the Congress in the Assembly towards the J. P. C. report. That question, however, need never have been asked. The Congress has unreservedly and unequivocally rejected the very basis of the White Paper scheme, and the present report is far worse than that scheme. The Congress has made this point its principal election issue and it is inconceivable that it will in the least compromise its position in this respect. Indeed, the Congress is bound by its election pledges not only to reject any constitution based on the White Paper but any other not formulated by a Constituent Assembly. The forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee at Patna will, we have no doubt, emphasize this point and give fuller particulars about the nature of the Constituent Assembly to which Congress is pledged. It is also necessary to make it clear who is to take the initiative in this matter and when. Different responsible Congressmen have expressed different views on the nature of a Constituent Assembly and these are likely to mislead the people. It is, therefore, necessary for the Working Committee to make an authoritative statement on the subject. It will then be easier to canvass opinion for the Constituent Assembly both in the country and in the Legislative Assembly. Care should be taken not to create the impression that the proposal of a Constituent Assembly was only an election stunt or a device to shirk the immediate responsibility of presenting the people's own constitution and their own solution of the communal problem while denouncing the White Paper and the Communal Award.

What Is Rejection?

The more searching critics of the Congress have begun to ask: "It is all right to say that the proposed Constitution must be rejected, but what precisely is meant by rejection?" The question is natural and has suggested itself even to the friends of the Congress who are jealous about its independent traditions. One part of the question, that with regard to the use of the new Legislatures, has now ceased to be controversial. And it is now generally agreed that, in normal times, that is, in the absence of any mass action on a nation-wide scale, it is at least permissible to use the legislatures for what they are worth. A controversy, however, still exists with regard to the acceptance of office. There are those who recommend the method used by de Valera in Ireland including the judicious use of responsible offices. But in the proposed reforms the position of the Ministers will bear little resemblance to that of their confreres in Ireland. Their powers are so circumscribed by the "special responsibilities" of the Governor that they will virtually be assistants to the Governor as the virtual Prime Minister, except that he will in no way be responsible to the Legislature. The case will be different if real provincial autonomy is given, when it will be possible for Ministers to assert themselves against the Governor and compel him either to bend to public opinion or suspend the Constitution. In either case the public will be benefited. In short, the question of accepting office in the provinces will depend upon whether real autonomy is given or not. It is clear, however, that under the proposed scheme the acceptance of office by Congressmen in the Federal Government is out of the question. The real constructive work that Congressmen will have to do, through the legislatures, will be to hasten the summoning of the Constituent Assembly.

Re-opening Indian Mints To Silver

The proposal to reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver has, after careful consideration, been negatived by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. The proposal had taken the form of a query from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce whether the Government of India should, acting in collaboration with the United States Government, and with a view to raise the internal price-level, be asked to reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. The Committee of the South Indian Chamber, after carefully examining the matter, came to the conclusion that:—

"In view of the long period during which bi-metallism has been abandoned, the small number of countries still having the Silver Standard, and the peculiar position of the token rupee, it would not be practicable, under the present circumstances, to restore the free coinage of Silver in India."

This decision is both wise and necessary not merely because it is not practicable, for reasons indicated in the resolution, under present conditions to restore the free coinage of silver in this country with any hope of benefit to the people of India; but we would go further and say that it is utterly undesirable to demand such a reorientation of the forty-year-old policy of India in this regard. For good or for evil, India has become linked up intimately with world commerce. She has, therefore, become liable to be affected by world policies and movements in such matters, far more immediately and substantially than was the case forty years ago when the Indian Mints were first closed to the free coinage of silver, and India ceased to be a Silver Monometallist. India has, moreover, a heavy bill of non-silver obligations to discharge every year,—nowadays in Sterling, but before 1931 in gold,—which would place a needless burden on the country were she now to return to the Silver Standard. The tendency of modern commercial world, again, is, everywhere, to adopt the Gold Standard,—however ill-equipped a particular country may be to maintain it in practice,—as being both more stable and more generally acceptable in international transactions. England, Scandinavia and other countries have abandoned the Gold Standard; but that does not mean that they have adopted Silver instead, or even Bimetallism. It would, therefore, be retrograde for this country,—and, at the same time, economically disastrous,—to return to Silver Monometallism, when all around it they accept, or seek to restore the Gold Standard. This is the more so, since India's own international balance of accounts makes her a heavy debtor every year. Had she the sovereign authority, that, for instance, Britain or Germany has and could she have refused to maintain the standard established, or to discharge the debts incurred, if such a course did not appear convenient, were there in the land no alien authority, nor any "safeguards" against such action and were we assured of even the professed objective being likely to be realised, we would have hesitated before condemning such suggestions to advantage those who are habitually Silver or Exchange speculators at the cost of a whole country. But being absolutely certain that the hoped-for result of an internal rise in prices, simply by the resumption of free coinage of silver, is by no means guaranteed; being also convinced that, even if an apparent rise should occur, there would be no real gain to the producer—the agriculturist,—from that policy, we are unable to recommend,—nor can we believe any patriotic and right-minded, far-sighted Indian commercial body could recommend,—such a dangerous change in policy. If the Federation of Indian Chambers does not wish to be suspected of pursuing class interests and seeking individual advantage, it must not touch such ambiguous proposals with a pair of tongs even. Some of its leading lights and dominant personalities are too well-known operators on the Bullion and the Exchange to be exempt altogether from such suspicions, if they habitually play with with such motions.

For consider the premises, and the prospects in detail. Because the United States Government have taken certain steps for raising silver in relation to gold it is thought that by co-operation on the same lines with that country, we, too could achieve the same end. But it is more than doubtful if the United States have really attained the alleged objective with which the currency experiments of the Roosevelt regime are supposed in some quarters to have been made. The average level of American prices is about 22 per cent above the lowest depth reached in 1932; but, after over eighteen months of the new regime, and nearly a year of the new gold-and-silver policy, the price-level has not yet returned to the 1926 point,—which is believed by many to be the goal of the Roosevelt administration. And meanwhile the gold dollar has been depreciated 40 per cent. No one really knows the definite goal if any, the American Government desire to reach in this connection. But, the sugar-coating of this free-silver pill offered in India may fairly be wiped off as being of no account in the particular proposal. There is no hope for India, situated as she is in a constitutional standpoint, to imitate America even if the professed objective was easy to reach in this way. For such a rise in prices as has undoubtedly been accomplished in the United States, may, with at least equal justice, be ascribed as much to the deliberate curtailment in production, and the substantial increase in the purchasing power resulting from the greater employment following the NIRA Codes, as to the currency measures of such ambiguous character and undefined objective. Can India however, take any such action in self-defence, and on her own bat, to raise prices at home? Can we embark on a policy of reducing acreage, adding a Process Tax, enforcing ideal Employment codes? Until we are on a level with the United States in point of political power and constitutional authority in our own country, let us not play with these dangerous fire-works. Let us not place these double-edged weapons with our own hands in those of the present Government, never distinguished in the past for sole, exclusive attention to Indian interests first, last, and every time.

Apart from this very pertinent consideration, that the American price improvement is the result of factors other than those relating to currency changes working simultaneously, there are other considerations that Indian reformers of the established currency position policy should bear in mind. The real American objective, by the simultaneous attack on gold as well as silver, seems to be so to corner the entire available supply of these precious metals as to make the whole world of commerce depend ultimately on the United States for their supply of "spare cash" needed in international settlements. America cannot only afford to make such experiments; she is interested inasmuch as a very considerable proportion of American Capital and Labour is engaged in silver and gold mining. The American Government, therefore, quite naturally does not want to bear,—as Britain called it forty years ago, —the "Cross of Gold" alone. If all the available supply of gold as well as silver is cornered and America is in a position to dictate to International Exchange market, she can re-establish the world currencies on the gold basis at whatever point suits most the American level of production and purchasing power. Inasmuch, however, as the American levels in this respect are not ours,—nor likely to be so long as the present system of Government holds sway and will prevent any "undue" expansion of Indian industry which may endanger the economic supremacy of Britain,—we in India cannot afford to imitate the richest nation in the world in such risky ventures. Rather should we think of American foresight and sagacity in helping France to maintain her gold franc even though, at first sight, France and the Gold Bloc stand directly in the path of the alleged American aim being realised. America does not want anarchy in world exchanges. She wants a juster, more balanced system of costs and prices, production and consumption, of which a certain rise in prices would only be a pale reflection. It is absurd to mimic her in outward form if we have no power at home to change the inner tunnel; for, doing so, we could only appear as the proverbial jackdaw in the peacock's feathers,—and come to an equally ignominious end. Let Sir M. P. de Webb—or the Federation of Indian Chambers—advise where their advice may be more needed.

INSULTING REPO..T

The Very Worthlessn ss Of The J. P. C. Scheme Will Goad The Country Into Intensifying And Keeping Up The Struggle For Freedom Till Freedom Is Won

By K. F. NARIMAN. I.

Congressmen throughout the country have adopted a correct and dignified attitude with regard to the J. P. C. report. To ask a Congressman to express an opinion on this subject is almost to insult his intelligence: it is so obviously and transparently condemnable from all points of view that such a query, to a Congressman at least, becomes absolutely superfluous. A question as regards the merit or demerit of a subject is relevant and pertinent only when there could be two opinions about it. The scheme is condemned and rejected universally and almost unanimously: there is not yet found one responsible Indian, who is prepared to accept it as it is. The condemnation and rejection only differs in degree and intensity. Some use stronger language and others are more polite. One may lash it with a whip the other may only brush it aside with a soft brush; but the net result is the same viz., universal dissatisfaction and country-wide discontent.

Even the oldest politicians in the country do not remember for generations past, a State-measure, imported or indigenous, that has evoked such resentment or irritation, as this scheme.

Indirect Benefits

Thus though its constitutional value is below zero, still a shrewd and astute agitator can make consequential uses, as incidental and indirect results. None could devise a better or more effective and forceful means to keep Indian agitation, Indian unrest and Indian discontent alive and at a very high pitch, so long as this imperialist insult continues to disfigure the Statute Book of Westminster or Delhi. Every poison has some hidden medicinal qualities that serve as an antidote and a reviving tonic to a dying patient. So the sting of this poisonous report will be a continuous incentive to keep Indian agitation always alive and Indian atmosphere perpetually electrified. It may thus ultimately turn out to be a blessing in disguise. A little more British diplomatic patch-work, a little more statesmanlike concessions, even made out of necessity and expediency and not out of any sense of justice and fairplay might have, perhaps, defeated that indirect and incidental object. The constitutional position might, perhaps, have remained the same but the provoking and biting sting might have been removed. Luckily, for the quick revival of future India, the usual British tactics and the seeming deceptive mask are not much visible in this crude, provoking and arrogant imperialist framework. We cannot even say of this that it gives the shadow that assumes the false appearance of the substance. It is transparent and naked without any mask or attempt to conceal its real nature.

A National Irritant

The usual and normal precautions were deliberately and designedly not adopted on this occasion, because the supposed and deluded 'victors' felt that the protests of a defeated and crushed political India could be ignored, without fear of consequences. These external precautions are only necessary, where opposition and expected resistance are strong, forceful, effective as in Ireland and Egypt. There, at least, feeble attempts were made to conceal the real inner designs, so as to give a false appearance of efforts and intention to satisfy popular demands and aspirations. But with a supposed fallen and defeated India, a policy of 'don't care' and 'come-what-may' can be safely adopted. Perhaps, it won't be long before they are made to reap the bitter consequences of this blundering policy. In this open and unbearable British affront lies the hope of the future and early redemption of India.

Irish Example

That has been the experience of other countries. The results have usually been happy for the people, but most bitter for the rulers who have adopted such short-sighted and suicidal policy.

For years Ireland was kept on tenter-hooks by Gladstone's Home Rule Bill and then by Asquith's Bill. Dublin was clamouring for it, but Westminster kept on tantalizing till the Home Rule Bill was cremated in Ireland even before it was born in England, and from its ashes suddenly rose a much bigger and less controllable giant of Republic. Then nobody would touch even with a pair of tongs that once much-aspired measure. Though at the time the dropping of the long-deferred Home Rule Bill in Ireland appeared to be a political calamity, it turned out to be a real blessing in disguise; whereas a timely minor concession might have kept Ireland till to-day a tame and submissive limb of the Empire instead of a bold and self-reliant country that may sever connection altogether at any moment. The rout of the Redmondites the Irish constitutional Parliamentarians of the period, corresponds to the present-day clean sweep of the Moderates and Liberals in India. It is not an indication of personal hostility or individual opposition; it is the outward manifestation of gradual transformation of the country's ideology and political mentality. Thus a political stitch in time often saves a dozen nasty hitches in the future.

So also the Russian Czar would not concede a genuine 'Duma' in time; but when too late and on the verge of abdication he was prepared to remain as a mere puppet of his people.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

NOT YET SATISFIED.

Lancashire has got from the J. P. Committee more than it could reasonably have wished for and much more than is just for India. But it is not satisfied and has asked for further guarantees for its trade with India. And Lord Derby and Sir Joseph Nall, both members of the Committee, assure it in a joint letter that the Committee has already done all that was possible and that for the rest they favour the settlement of trading questions in separate instruments like the Ottawa Agreement. If no Agreement is arrived at favourable to Lancashire, the Committee's recommendations are there to do the needful in a different way. The Lancashire Conservative Members' Committee, too, has deferred discussion on the J.P.C. report, being anxious "to see how far Lancashire's expectations of goodwill on the part of India are being implemented" by the Agreement for which negotiations are going on. We cannot vouch for the Government carrying on the negotiations in the name of India. But the people of India, while fully safeguarding their own interests in all possible ways, will not fail to reciprocate Britain's goodwill provided they secure genuine fiscal autonomy without the "safeguards" proposed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee which are inconsistent with it.

UNCONVINCING.

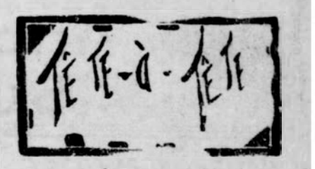
In a much-belated communique the C. P. Government attempt in vain to make out that their conduct towards the Jubbulpore Municipality and its President, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, is in no way prompted by political considerations, and means no encroachment on the privileges of a local self-governing body. Their objection to the Secretary's post being held by an ex-Civil Disobedience prisoner in spite of the Municipality having confidence in him, was the cause of the whole trouble, and it shows up clearly what the Government's motives were and to what extent they respected the privileges of the Municipality. Their communique will not deceive the ratepayers, who, we are sure, will whole-heartedly support Mr. Misra and his policy at the ensuing bye-elections to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of sixteen members of the Municipality.

WHY SHIRK INQUIRY?

We cannot understand Government's refusal to institute an inquiry into the H.O.H. Fete scandals. Their excuse for not complying with the request of the Municipal Corporation is hardly convincing. They contend that neither the resolution of the Corporation, nor the letter accompanying it contained any reasons for an inquiry. Surely, the Government could not be aware of the open proceedings of the Corporation on this question or of the strong feeling in the City for an inquiry. That a responsible body like the Corporation itself asked for an inquiry should have been a sufficient "prima facie" justification for one. However, the Corporation may now follow up its letter to the Government with a statement of reasons for an independent inquiry. It is, of course, understood that, if Government still refuse to take the necessary action, the Corporation should proceed to institute an inquiry of its own.

KARACHI CONGRESS REPORT

The report of the 45th session of the Congress held at Karachi in March 1931 could be published only last week owing to many unavoidable delays. The report was ready for print when the second Civil Disobedience began in January 1932. But the sudden arrest of leaders upset the arrangement for publishing it, and many of the necessary records were lost. The present report is based on such materials as could be recollected; but considering the difficulties involved, it is creditably full and accurate. The Karachi session of the Congress was an epoch-making one and its report will doubtless be read with keen interest by numerous Indians, whether they are Congressmen or not. In its 160 pages it gives in full the proceedings of the session, including the Hindustani speeches. These are printed in Devanagari script only. As both this and the Urdu script are officially recognised by the Congress, the Hindustani speeches might well have been printed in both the scripts. The report is published by the General Secretaries of the Session, Karachi, and is priced at Re. 1.



Here is a specimen of the drivel on which the Old Dame of Bori Bunder daily feeds her readers:—

"There is only one conclusion possible upon reading the exceedingly violent diatribes in the so-called 'Nationalist' Press against the Report of J.P.C. and it is that all these violent editorial articles have apparently been prepared for publication weeks ago—long before the report appeared in print."

* * * *

Here is some more from another correspondent, who enjoys the hospitality of the Dame. Apropos his own precious "advice" to Congressmen not to condemn the J.P.C. Report too severely, he writes:—

"Of course, I can very well guess what their reactions to all such advice will be. More kicks than ha'pence. It does not matter, however. As a Liberal I am used to it."

* * * *

Of course, the Indian Liberals' capacity to bear kicks is too well known to the world to need any emphasis.

* * * *

New British cruisers, which were originally intended to be named after mythological monsters would instead, be called after British cities.

What's in a name truly! "Lancashire" or "Ottawa," or "London" would strike as much terror as any monster of antiquity—or even more.

* * * *

We would suggest that the nomenclature should be extended to include even streets and divisions of cities.

"Downing Street," "Lombard Street," "Printing House Square," —would all suit admirably.

* * *

We would go even further and suggest that the names of dead and living Britons, who have rendered exceptional service to the Empire in India, should be given to the cruisers that might compose the East Indies Squadron.

"Dyer," "O'Dwyer," "Sydenham" "Lord Lloyd," "Winny Churchill," "Page-Croft"—a host of other equally famous names should come in handy.

* * * *

In acquitting some of the accused in the Agra Conspiracy Case the Judges of the Allahabad High Court declared their conviction that the approvers had been carefully coached "by some one" before being taken before the magistrate.

The Police who so ably conducted the prosecution ought now to announce a handsome reward to any one who would furnish a clue that would lead to the identification of the person, who coached the approvers.

* * * *

Thanks to Mr. Thomas, Irishmen, will henceforth have two nationalities instead of one, which they will be able to use "according to their choice."

Commissioner Robertson of Rajshahi Division was probably play-acting this dual role in advance, when he claimed to speak as an "Irishman."

* * * *

It was the "British subject," in him that was speaking when he addressed his Bengali audience.

What he will say when he retires to his "mother country" will be a matter for him to decide with his "countrymen."

* * * *

That the "Chorus Girl" of Empire should have let down that "pillar of Government," Mr. R.S. Sarma, unceremoniously is, indeed, tragic.

To the latter's clarion call to the former to lead the loyal elements of Bengal against the advancing tide of Congressmen, the "Chorus Girl's" only response is, "Give me a following."

Et tu Brute!

* * * *

"How was the geology lecture?"
"Fine. I was rocked to sleep."

Trade With India Cannot Be Secured By Constitution

Lord Derby Appeals Lancashire To Set Aside Political Aspects Of J. P. C. Report

Fear Of Interested Parties Taking Action Against Trading

An appeal to Lancashire businessmen to leave the political aspects from their consideration of the Indian Select Committee report is made in a joint letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by Lord Derby and Sir Joseph Nall, members Select Committee

The letter strongly suggests to the Lancashire trade organisations to confine their interests and activities to the conditions under which trade relations are to be continued between Britain and India's future Government.

Otherwise, they would have no ground for complaint if interested parties in India advanced their political aspirations by an action against trading.

LONDON, Nov 27.

In answer to any question why they did note press for something guaranteeing the futu. of Lancashire export trade in more explicit terms Lord Derby and Sir Joseph Nall replied they were charged with the Imperial task and it was impossible for them to assume the position regarding Lancashire which could not be equitable applied on a general basis.

Definite Safeguards

The most that the Constitution can do is to establish certain definite and reasonable safeguards against a contingency should India's fiscal policy be in future misused for political motives, instead of for sound economic reasons.

The Select Committee could t, before issuing the report, and the House of Commons and the Lancashire public opinion could not, now that the report was public,—avoid facing the fact that it was impossible in practice, for the new Constitution to embody the provisions affecting India's fiscal system any the less liberal than those embodied in 1919 Act.

Trading Question

Lord Derby and Sir Joseph Nall strongly favour the settlement of all trading questions in separate instruments, as for example the Ottawa agreement and the supplementary agreement now under negotiation.

The future of Lancashire trade with India could not be secured within the four walls of the constitutional Act.

Trade Relations

The Lancashire Conservative Members' Committee meeting after a discussion on the Select Committee report, adopted a resolution deferring the consideration of those parts of the Select Committee's proposals dealing with the trade relations pending a new trade agreement with India which is now under negotiation and consultation with the Special Indian Trade Relations Committee in Lancashire.

Reuter understands that this decision does not indicate any hostility to reform the proposals.

The committee feel the report provides a basis for settlement agreeable to India and the only anxiety is to see how far Lancashire expectations of goodwill on the part of India are being implemented. The Committee, therefore, attach special importance to the terms of trade agreement.—Reuter.

REHEARSALS FOR ROYAL WEDDING

King's Party At St. James

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A heavy pall and fog blanketed London to-day. Nevertheless, the Air Ministry weather experts are hopeful of dry weather for to morrow's wedding, although they anticipate that semi-darkness will prevail. Visitors are hourly pouring into London from distant parts of Britain and also from Continental countries. French authorities are running excursions.

Crowds throng the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey where decorated stands capable of accommodating thousands are erected at every point of vantage. Police describe traffic as the densest they have ever known.

REHEARSALS OVER.

Rehearsals of the Wedding have been finished. To-day's Westminster Abbey rehearsal was of the King's Bodyguard of Gentlemen-at-arms led by the harbinger, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, followed by the standard-bearer. Lord Chamberlain directed the rehearsal and impressed on the corps that there will be no words of command to-morrow and they should march to their appointed places with automatic precision. Other rehearsals were of royal processions from the Palace to the Abbey.

KING'S PARTY.

A brilliant party was given by the King and Queen at St. James Palace this afternoon where distinguished visitors viewed the wedding gifts. To-night a family dinner party will be held at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Kent's Comptroller, Major Ulick Alexander is seriously ill with influenza, largely as a result of overwork, and will be absent from to-morrow's ceremony. Princess Louise and Duchess of Argyll may be unable to attend the wedding as they are suffering from cold.

Planters' Greetings For Royal Wedding

JALPAIGURI, Nov. 28.

The Indian Tea Planters Association have cabled to the Duke of Kent sending their good wishes on his marriage and praying for long life, health and prosperity of His Highness and Princess Marina.—A.P.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL AIRWAYS

Duplication Of Service Contemplated

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

Enquiries made at the office of the Imperial Railways show that airliner "Astrea" was despatched from Singapore early this morning and she is expected to pick up the disabled 'Athena's' mails and arrive at Karachi late to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The mail will be immediately transferred to "Hadrian" which will leave Karachi at midnight and by continuous flying day and night reach Cairo on schedule.

Duplication of the Trans-Continental Airways mail service is under the consideration of the Board of Directors and it is understood that it is almost certain to synchronise with the duplication of the service west of Karachi.—A.P.

AIR MAIL 'PLANE HELD UP

Sequel To Tank Trouble

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

The westbound Imperial Air Mail plane "Athena" is at present held up at Rangoon owing to trouble with its petrol tank.

Telegraphic request has been sent to Karachi for a spare tank, which is expected to be received here to-morrow by the French Air Mail. If the plane is set right, it will leave for Calcutta on Friday morning.—A.P.

Congress Nominee For Speakership

ALLAHABAD Nov. 28.

A piquant situation is likely to develop regarding the election of the Assembly President.

It appears the Congressmen have sounded other parties and some names have been suggested for the Presidentship, but have not been found suitable.

It is stated in some quarters that the Congress Party will put as its candidate Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who is an internee in Bengal.—United Press.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL

Series Of Non-Official Amendments Rejected In U. P. Council

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

A critical debate on the Encumbered Estates Bill occurred today in the U.P. Legislative Council which amid great excitement carried a compromise amendment to a vital clause of the measure.

Official and non-official whips feverishly worked to Marshal all available support for their respective sides, particularly on Bal-Wantsingh Gahlot's amendment to the Damdupat clause. The amendment proposed that the scheduled rates of interest on secured and unsecured loans shall vary with the amount borrowed.

The Government made it clear that the adoption of Thakur Gahlot's amendment would amount to rejection of the Bill because in that case Government could not proceed further with the Bill.

The amendment was finally negatived by 54 votes to 51, Bankers' representatives siding with Government in throwing it out.

After a series of other non-official amendments had been rejected the Finance Member's amendment with changes proposed by Mr. Mudie was carried without a division. The clause as finally amended reads thus:—The amount of interest held to be due on the date of application shall not exceed that portion of the principal which may still be found due on the date of application and the Special Judge shall treat as principal any accumulated interest which had been converted into principal before 31st December 1916.

It is reliably understood that the Governor will address the Council on December 4.—A.P.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK IN CUTCH

Sjt. Thakkar Bapa's Tour Programme

The Secretary, Cutch Harijan Sevak Sangh Bhuj wires under date Nov. 28.

Sjt. Thakkarbapa General Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Delhi, during his Harijan tour in Kathiawar has given one week's programme for Cutch and will visit the principal Harijan centres.

The Cutch Harijan Sangh proposes one day each for Vagad, Anjar, and Mundra, two days each for Bhuj, Abdasa and Mandvi. Those villages which desire to invite Thakkar Bapa should write to the Secretary, Bhuj Harijan Sangh forthwith before the programme is finally settled. The Harijan Sangh of Bhuj is calling very shortly a special meeting of Cutch Harijan workers and well-wishers at Bhuj for arranging the reception of Bapa befitting Cutch.

Forest Industries Exhibits At Industrial Exhibition

POONA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Gharpure of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum wires:—

At the request of the trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, a comprehensive exhibit demonstrative of the forest industries of the Bombay Presidency is being organized by the Chief Conservator of Forests in the Poona Industrial Exhibition, the session of which lies between the 3rd of February and the 10th of March 1935.

Eastern Counties Beat Surrey

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day.—

Eastern Counties 19 Surrey 5.

Kent 14 Middlesex 18 (at Blackheath).

Portsmouth Services 11 Guy's Hospital 30.

Aldershot Services 5 Bristol 13.—Reuter's Special.

RELEASE JAWAHARLAL

Goodwill, Supreme Need

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter.

Sir,—Referring to the letters in your issue of Oct. 4 and 6, may we again urge through your columns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the foremost leader of young India whose wife is dangerously ill with tuberculosis at an advanced stage, may be unconditionally released? Such an act would be certain to meet with a generous response from Indians of all shades of opinion at this critical time, when goodwill is so supremely needed.—Yours, etc.

G. P. GOOCH.
H. W. NEVINSON.
C. F. ANDREWS.

MENACE TO GIRL PUPILS

City's 'Mavalis' And Riff-raffs Who Occupy Footpaths

DECEMBER AGENDA FOR CORPORATION

Some interesting items are tabled for the December agenda of the Municipal Corporation which meets on Monday next.

Dr. Homi F. Pavri will move: "That the attention of the Schools Committee be drawn to the following insanitary, unhealthy and undesirable spots in the compound and the surroundings of the Municipal School buildings situated at the Round Temple, Null Bazaar:—

(a) On the east of the building just below the class windows, is erected a Katchra Depot where all sorts of rubbish is heaped.

(b) On the west there is a latrine and urinal under class windows.

(c) While on the north, the footpath is occupied by "mavalis" and half-naked riff-raffs of the City who are a menace to the girl-pupils going to the school.

"2. That the Schools Committee be requested immediately to take necessary action in the above matter."

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta will move:—

"That in view of the fact that a large number of citizens, especially ladies and children, visiting the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens early in the morning are put to great inconvenience and are also exposed to the danger of being bitten by reptiles and of being attacked by lurking "mavalis" owing to darkness in the Gardens before dawn during the bright half of the month, the Commissioner be requested to consider whether it would be advisable to switch on one light in each corner of the Gardens between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. (Bombay Time), and if so, to arrange accordingly from the earliest date possible."

Dr. J. N. Choksy, wants reduction in electric charges and will therefore move:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation the rate of annas five charged by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., to those who consume less than 40 units per quarter of electrical energy for domestic purposes operates harshly on the poor consumers in the City and that the Company should therefore charge to these consumers also the rate of annas four irrespective of minimum quarterly consumption.

That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to negotiate with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd, for the reduction of the rate as above and report the result of their negotiations to the Corporation."

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, will move, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report through the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee whether it would be feasible, and if so how, to prohibit or control the distribution of hand-bills in the City."

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Colonel R. B. Butler arrived at the Government House on Wednesday.

Lady Brabourne visited the St. Joseph's Home and Nursery at Reynold's Road on Wednesdty.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Lieut. Commander J. Lawrence and K. S. Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Maharashtra High School at Lower Parel on Wednesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—The Rt. Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Miss Acland, the Hon. Mr. Justice S. J. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiles, the Hon Sir Nasarvanji Choksy Major General H. S. Needham, Sir Temulji B. Nariman Miss Nariman, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Count of Caravonica, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Freke, Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, Mr. B. A. Thorstenson, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. C. R. Congreve, Engineer Commander S. B. Trenoweth, Mr. and Mrs H. C. B. Mitchell, Mr and Mrs J. F. Gennings, Major and Mrs. S. R. Prall, Mr. G. R. Khairaz Mr. F. C. Annesley, the Revd. E Bannister, Mr. Salehbhoy K. Barodawalla, Mr. and Mrs Leslie Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Brown Mr and Mrs. E. H. Curling Dewan Bahadur and Mrs. K. M. Jhaveri, Dr and Mrs. F. N. A. Moos, Lieut. H. G. Orr, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Stones.

CHURCHILL'S VISION OF NAZI BOMBARDMENT OF LONDON

Pleads For Stronger Air Force Than Germany's

LONDON, Novemoer 28.

Germany's factories are working practically on war conditions, declared Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons moving an amendment to the Address drawing attention to the alleged inadequacy of national defences.

Mr. Churchill stated that the great new fact which riveted the attention of the world was Germany re-arming on land and to some extent on sea and, what concerned Britain most, in the air. A week or ten days of intensive bombing of London would kill or maim thirty or forty thousand people and three or four millions will be soon driven into the country. Every part of the country is almost within the range of air attack and it is practically useless to move arsenals factories to the west coast. Pending some new discovery the only practical measure of defence is the ability to inflict as much damage on the enemy as he could inflict on us. This might give complete immunity.

UNDER NAZI REGIME.

Mr. Churchill advocated the maintenance at all costs in the next ten years of air force substantially stronger than Germany's. Germans were most friendly and there was no reason to think that they will attack us but under the Nazi regime the decision of only a handful of men is required to launch attack without notice. Germany is illegally building air force contrary to the Treaty of Versailles. The mystery of the German armaments must be cleared up.

At the end of 1936 the German Air Force will be nearly 50 per cent stronger than Britain's and in 1937 double the strength.—Reuter's Special.

WILL GERMANY TEAR AWAY SECRECY

Mr. Baldwin's Eloquent Appeal

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Baldwin replying to Mr Churchill said one of the foundations of the current distrust was the ignorance of outside Germany and the secrecy of inside Germany. A condition of nervous apprehension had grown which boded ill for peace. Most of the British accounts of Germany's air force were exaggerated. Government were watching the situation but should emergency develop, of which there were no signs at present, Government would not be caught unprepared.

Mr. Baldwin castigated Mr. Churchill's statements and said it was not a case of Germany rapidly approaching equality with Britain. Germany's real air strength was not 50 per cent Britain's strength to-day. The Government was determined in no conditions to accept any position of inferiority in regard to any force raised in Germany. Mr. Baldwin eloquently appealed to Germany to tear away secrecy with regard to German armaments. If she did, she might be able to resume conversations with her neighbours, all of hom were ready to help her as regards trade and exchanges.—Reuter's Special.

NATHURAM MURDER APPEAL

(Continued from page 1).

brooded over the insult to the Prophet which produced a certain state of mind, his tender age of 23 years and the fact that he had married but two months before the incident, and his motive not being base, should entitle him to a lesser punishment.

He further submitted that the accused's mind was unhinged, as was clear from fact that he had lost the normal human instinct, namely love of life and desired to die as martyr.

Counsel, however, did not press the unhinging of the accused's mind to be sufficient to entitle him to protection of section 84 I.P.C., namely, of insanity, but thought it sufficient factor for reducing the sentence.

Counsel also urged that the accused hailed from an uneducated class of society.

Finally, Counsel requested the judges not to be carried away by the fact that the murder was committed in the open court, but consider dispassionately the circumstances which actuated the crime, and pass a sentence "that is not an unmitigated exhibition of superior force, unredeemed by a tinge of judicial balance."

Quoting a ruling, he observed that the fact that the crime resulted in communal discord and was the cause of embittered feelings, did not justify a heavy sentence.

The Judges without hearing the Public Prosecutor who opposed the mitigation of the sentence delivered judgment which took an hour, in which they observed one of the objects of punishment was to act, as a deterrent on society. They were of opinion that transportation for life might encourage persons to commit murders under similar circumstances and escape the highest penalty of law. They did not think that death-sentence would act as an incentive for committing murders and earning martyrdom.

In the midst of arguments, Judge Rupchand remarked that whatever little extenuating circumstances might have existed before, in respect of previous two murders under similar circumstances, viz., of Swami Shradhanand by Abdul Rashid at Delhi and subsequently of Rajpal, Bookseller of Lahore by Alamdin when section 295-A did not exist, as since then the latter section was passed by the Legislature making attacks on religion punishable, and as the deceased Nathuram had been already convicted.

In the present case, there was no cause for the accused to commit this crime.

The Court room was crowded, elaborate police arrangements were made, and all members of public, including the Press were searched.

WHY OPEN LIQUOR SHOP?

Worli Workers Deputation's Protest To Excise Commissioner

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

Closely following the huge meeting of the workers residing in Worli which recorded a vigorous protest against the proposed opening of a new retail foreign liquor shop on Love Grove Road a deputation of the workers consisting of 50 representatives including, Mr. B. N. Taralkar, Mr. Syed Abdul Rahiman and Mr. Marcel Fernandez, waited on Mr. Brandon, the Commissioner of Excise, to-day. The deputationists impressed on the Commissioner the inadvisability of the proposed opening of a liquor shop and explained how it will finally prove scandalous.

The fact that the locality is inhabited mostly by manual labourers, that there are 3 Hindu temples adjacent to the site selected for the shop besides a mosque near by, said the deputationists to the Commissioner, should fully justify the insignificance of a license being granted for the opening of a foreign liquor shop.

The Commissioner, after giving a patient hearing, suggested to the representatives to interview the Collector. But they were disappointed when they proceeded to the Collector's office as the Head Clerk informed them the Collector was not there at that time.—United Press.

BENGAL MILLS & COTTON DUTIES

Protest Against Lancashire Deputation

CALCUTTA, November 28.

Sir P. C. Ray, President of the Bengal Millowners' Association has sent the following wire to Sir Joseph Bhore:—

"Bengal cotton mills are much disturbed over the report of the attempt recently made by Lancashire Deputation to secure reduction of duties on textile imports and also interference into India fiscal matters. Bengal mills require existing protection which if reduced will result in severe setback to the growing feeling of industrial development and aggravate unemployment.—United Press.

ENGLISH CUP REPLAYS

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are the results of the English Cup replays:—

New Brighton 1 Southport 1 (after extra time).

Lincoln 4 Shildon nil.

Exeter 5 Charlton 2.

Stockport 4 Blyth 1.

Hartlepools 2 Halifax nil.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL TALKS MAKE NO PROGRESS

Italy Not Likely To Denounce Washington Treaty

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Matsudaira and Sir John Simon conferred to-day for ninety minutes. No decision is reached

It is believed in London that Italy, like France, is not likely to join Japan in denouncing the Washington Naval Treaty.

France does not love the Treaty, but will long hesitate to denounce any instrument of peace, and despite Germany's pocket battleship, and Italy's new construction, the French position at the end of 1936 will be about 650 000 tons as compared to Italy's 425 000.

France, in any case, favours the qualitative limitation element of the Washington Treaty, and she will be willing to agree to a parity with Italy in the Mediterranean.

Italy intends to wait and join the full naval conference when it materialises.

TRANSFER OF LAW AND ORDER

Marquess Of Zetland Supports Proposal

LONDON, Nov. 27.

There was a large attendance of members of both Houses of Parliament at the second meeting under the auspices of the Conservative India Committee.

The Marquess of Zetland, supporting the transfer of Law and Order, expressed the opinion that nothing would have a more sobering effect on Indian politicians than the knowledge that they were responsible for maintaining order and enforcing law.

On the other hand, to withhold the portfolio from the Ministry would have the effect of concentrating the hostility of the legislature on the police as the instrument of an alien bureaucracy bent on retainng its grip on the country.

BR. AMBASSADOR VISITS NEURATH

LONDON, Nov 27.

The British Ambassador in Berlin visited: Baron von Neurath and according the German official communique, communicated in friendliest manner the contents of the statements to be made in the House of Commons to-morrow in the course of the debate on Imperial defence.

Simultaneously Sir John Simon received the German Ambassador in London.

These developments follow on the heels of Von Ribbentrop Hitler's personal envoy, who concluded a few days ago a week's stay in England.—Reuter.

SOVIET TEA CROP DOUBLED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MOSCOW Nov. 27.

The Soviet tea crop this year is 13,000,000 pounds of green tea from 86,000 acres, according to the 'Pravda."

Twenty-one tea factories were built and they produced 1,500,00 pounds of finished tea last year.

It is claimed they doubled the output this year.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON Nov. 27.

Anglo-Persian Oil Company will not be paying the interim dividends on ordinary shares but defer the consideration of the dividend until 1934 accounts are available.

NEW O. C. FOR R. A. F., INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Air Ministry announces the appointment of Air Marshal Sir Edgar Ludlow-Hewitt to be Air Officer Commanding Air Force India from March 1935 vice-Air Marshal Sir John Steel.

Air Commodore C. L. Courtney will succeed Ludlow-Hewitt as Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief Air Staff, Air Ministry from 26/1/35.

Air Commodore A. S. Barrat will succeed Courtnew as Director of Staff Duties Air Ministry from 12/1/35.—Reuer.

Parliamentary Report Gives No Power

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY —THE NEXT STEP

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the proposals outlined in the J.P.C. Report as published in its summary in the Press it is evident that Britain does not want to part with any power in favour of India. The British Government is determined to keep that power in its hands as long as possible. It is prepared to use every sort of device for that purpose. It abounds in safeguards, checks and interchecks which will not allow the Indian Ministers and Legislatures to execute their will. These guarantees will prove a China Wall in the advance of this country towards the goal of full responsible and democratic government. While Defence, Foreign and Ecclesiastical Affairs have been kept totally under the thumb of the Governor-General, the Central Finance the Provincial Police and Law and Order do not fare any better. In these cases what has been given with one hand has been taken away with another. Governors' authority to bar any discriminating legislation against British trade, commerce and Nationals at their own discretion places a dangerous power in their hands and hinders Indians from developing their own industries and commerce. It also takes away the instrument from the hands of the Indian politicians to exert pressure on the British authorities to cede the rightful claims of this country.

There is no knowing when the Federation will come into existence and when it does, it is bound to be a heavy-weight on our shoulders. The indirect elections besides lessening the chances of the increased formation of the Indian public opinion mitigate the possibility of sending proper and progressive men to the Federal Legislature. The Second Chambers in the various provinces are an additional burden upon the tax-payers of the country. They will delay the passage of legislative enactments in the provinces. It is, however, no use crying over this injustice heaped upon us by Britons. It is for us to mobilize our strength and give a befitting answer to the British politicians. The Congress has already declared its intention of rejecting the new constitution. From the results of the Assembly elections it is apparent that the Congress Party will score a good triumph in the next Assembly over the White Paper or the J.P.C. Report issue. The summoning of the Constituent Assembly will be the next step which will give to this harassed land a constitution suitable for her.—Yours, etc.

MOOLCHAND ASAWA,
M.A., LL.B., Vakil.

Solthambha.
Ajmere, Nov. 23.

Air Services And Passengers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The case in which Capt. Barnard, organiser of the Air Pageant, was convicted by a Lahore Court and sentenced to pay Rs. 1,000 as damages and costs on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Mr. Amolakram reminds me of a recent incident reported in the dailies in which Mr. M. Kamdar complained of the conduct of one Stuart-Shaw of the Imperial Airways Limited at Cairo.

In the latter case the offending employee of the Imperial Airways Ltd. was reprimanded by the management and transferred to an inferior station with a warning for immediate dismissal on any further complaint of the kind.

Aviation and air-travel in the Indian public has just begun to be popular in India, and these instances of rudeness, in attention and bullying by the employees of the air-serving concerns remind one of similar behaviour of some of the European and Anglo-Indian servants of Indian railways, which are luckily becoming rare now though the most recent one was reported a few days ago by a railway passenger between Ghatkopar and Sion, in which case the Railway authorities were inattentive to this passenger when he was obstructed and assaulted.

In order to prevent similar instances in air-travel the heads of the companies concerned will, with advantage, emulate the example of the Imperial Air-ways by punishing their delinquent employees.—Yours, etc.

K. U. DESAI.

Santa Cruz, Nov. 27.

"Marvels Of Yoga"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As the Yogic powers of Dr. Raja Devi Prasad, were referred to in your paper, I am writing this to you hoping that either you or the great Yogi would enlighten the public as to the Doctor's curative powers. I had an interview with the Doctor in his Hotel on Sunday and enquired of him the meaning of the degrees A.A.V.V.S.Y.S: etc: etc: etc: and far from explaining the meaning, he informed me that he has plenty of degrees of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Allopathic but would not disclose He claims that his very presence near the deathbed of a person averts death and ensures speedy recovery. He claims to have cured nearly 300 cases of T.B. in 1932. He claims to have translated the Athrvaeda in New York. In what language? His knowledge of English is limited, i.e., if we ask him questions in English, he answers in Hindustani but the answers are very evasive. He knows only two words which are "Accha Hojayiga" or "Ek Dinku theen rupya lagega." Before he sees a patient he gives his verdict that the patient will be cured. I do not wish to run him down but he ought to give some proof that his claims are all what he says. If the doctor is asked some awkward questions, he evades them by saying that he is too busy thinking and has no time to waste in answering.

As there have been too many quacks in the past in Bombay, the Doctor ought to give some proof of his powers. I trust this letter at least will induce the Doctor to enlighten the public.—Yours etc.,

M. N. R.

Imperial Airways Speed

The Traffic Manager, Imperial Airways, London writes:—

So much has been written in the newspapers recently about the question of speed on the long distance air routes that a large number of people have gained the firm impression that the Imperial Mail services take at least twice as long as foreign national services to reach a common destination. This belief is so widespread that I find even some of my own staff are becoming imbued with the same ideas and it is therefore advisable to draw general attention to comparative timings of the three air services to the East. The days are taken from the current Bradshaw's Air Guide.

	A. F. (British)	K. L. M. (Dutch)	I. A. (French)
London	1st day	1st day	1st day
Cairo	3rd day	4th day	—
Karachi	6th day	6th day	7th day
Calcutta	7th day	7th day	8th day
Bangkok	8th day	8th day	10th day
Singapore	9th day	10th day	—

You will therefore see that a letter posted by Imperial Airways service to the present terminus, Singapore, reaches its destination in a shorter time than by any other, and I should be grateful if this information could be disseminated as widely as possible.

It should be borne in mind that the magnificent performances in the recent speed contest to Australia were under racing conditions and cannot be regularly achieved by any air transport concern on this route under service conditions.

"A Catholic Grievance"

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Adverting to a letter in your most powerful journal of the 21st November, under the above caption, allow me to say that on the 1st November a mass representation signed by over 195 parishioners of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, was submitted under registered cover to His Excellency Dr. J. R. Lima, S.J., the Archbishop of Bombay, reminding him of his sacred word given to the deputation, headed by Mr. Thomas Pereira, M.A., LL.B., J.P., of the parishioners of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem on the 24th February, 1929, that His Excellency would give a good priest for their parish. This promise of His Excellency Dr. Lima still remains unfulfilled. It is a matter of great regret to note that the parishioners are spiritually and educationally neglected, inspite of dozens of representations being submitted every week, under ordinary and registered letters, to the authorities in Bangalore, Rome, and to His Excellency Dr. Lima. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Church has been closed, except for a Sunday Mass, and the fate of Culvem parishioners is getting from bad to worse.

His Holy Father the Pope tells us that we must live up to our Catholic faith, be true to our Catholic principles and fulfil our obligations as followers of Christ obeying his commands as made known to us by his Church. One really feels when he reads these words that His Excellency Dr. Lima does not look to the spiritual needs of the Culvem parishioners but ignores them sadly by not even acknowledging their representations. Will the authorities in Rome keep silent over the Culvem parish grievance?—Yours, etc.,

"PAULOO."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter "A Catholic Grievance" that appeared in your issue of the 21st current, will your correspondent enlighten us on some of the points raised herein?

What is the size and population of Culvem? What was the strength of Culvem school? What priest attends to the needs of Culvem Catholics now? If Culvem parish was created nearly a century ago, who were the first parishioners and to what parish did they belong before Culvem was raised to a parish? Why was the Parish priest removed?

It is stated by your correspondent "His Excellency having said that he would send them an excellent priest. . . . ." Will the correspondent tell us what and to whom did His Excellency promise? Did he address the whole deputation or only a few representatives?

Apparently the representations have been of no avail, cannot the correspondent try further still? The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" would like to know the whole fact and all the circumstances of the affair in order to form a clear and unprejudiced opinion on it.

I would advise the correspondent who questions. "Is this Catholic Action. . . . " to consider whether the very fact, of his writing such a letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" and unwarranted insinuations against the Ecclesiastical Authorities does not constitute anti-Catholic action.—Yours, etc.

"CATHOLIC."

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

CONSTABLE KILLED

20 Persons Injured In S. Arcot Village Rioting

ALL OVER RENT COLLECTION

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 28.

The news has been received here that serious rioting among the hill tribes of Sankarapuram village, south Arcot on the border of the Salem District resulted in the death of two men including a constable and injuries to twenty persons.

It is learnt the outbreak occurred when two police constables went with the agent of the jagir to assist him to collect rent from the tenants. While in the village they were attacked by a mob armed with guns and other weapons. It is reported that the agent was actually burnt to death. One constable who was seriously injured was held down by a big stone on his chest in a lonely part of the roadside from where he was rescued by passers-by. He however succumbed to his injuries on his way to the hospital.

Four persons have been arrested in this connection and further investigation is proceeding. —A.P.

New Agent Of Burma Railways

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

Mr. J.E.M. Rowland now deputy Chief Engineer, Burma Railways, who will officiate as Chief Engineer from 4th December is to succeed Mr. B. M. Crosthwaite as agent for Burma Railways when the latter proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement.—A.P.

MINISTER'S ADVICE TO HARIJANS

Work Not Only For Community But For Country Also

LUCKNOW, November 28.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, Minister of Education, U. P. Government, speaking at a conference of representatives of the depressed classes which opened here this afternoon urged:—

"You should sink all minor differences and organise yourselves into a corporate body united by common bonds of mutual goodwill and work unitedly and wholeheartedly for the benefit not only of your community but of the country as a whole."

Briefly surveying the educational needs of the depressed classes and the activities of the Government in connection with the spreading of literacy among them, the Minister pointed out that the amount of money available for the purpose was limited and the question was how to utilize this money to the best possible advantage. He quoted figures to show that the total amount that was being spent at present on Education of students of the depressed classes was Rs. 13 lakhs yearly and added that the total expenditure that the Government could afford for the purpose would be nearly ten lakhs yearly including three lakhs ear-marked for their special requirements.

He advised students of the depressed classes to go in more for industrial than for literary education.—A.P.

LATE SETH DOST MAHOMED

Wadhwan's Appreciation And Condolence

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, Nov. 28.

A meeting of the leading merchants and kerosene agents of Wadhwan Camp and Wadhwan City and friends of Seth Dost Mahomedbhai of Messrs. Manji Nathoobhai was held at Jorawar Nagar under the presidentship of Syt. Manilal Kothari in Sarwajanik Vanda to express their sorrow on the sad and premature death of Sheth Dost Mahomedbhai. After the commencement of the proceedings, the President read a message of condolence from Muljibhai, the Manager of Messrs. Whittle & Co.

HONESTY TRIUMPHS

In the course of his short but elaborate address Mr. Kothari laid stress on the reputation built by the said firm as a result of their straight forward methods. The firm has, he said, a spirit of enterprise, honest dealings and readiness to help public institutions. He then narrated how he was well received by the Bhavnagar and Porbandar branches which unhesitatingly contributed their quota to the national funds whenever the occasion arose. The firm conveys a living lesson to the merchant's friends on this side in the sense that it is the honesty in business that ultimately pays.

MAINTAIN UNITY

To Sheth Kasambhai, while expressing his deep sorrow on the sad and untimely death of Sheth Dost Mahomedbhai, he appealed through the meeting to encourage brother merchants and maintain the tradition of the firm.

After the meeting was over the President asked Mr. Trambaklal Dogli to send a message of condolence to Sheth Kasamalibhai in his bereavement.

FOR SAFETY OF HARDINGE BRIDGE

NEW DELHI, November 28.

The Committee of Experts appointed to investigate the effect of floods at the Hardinge Bridge over the Padma at Paksey, 138 miles from Calcutta, have decided, after the second examination of the condition on the spot, that the Right Guide Bund should be repaired at once and more pitching stone should be placed round the piers.

In consequence of the inspection during August last the Committee proposed that the course of the Sara Protection Bank should be altered and Damukdia Protection Bank should be joined up with the Right Guide Bund.

The Bombay Irrigation Research Department at Poona and the Bombay Government have agreed to the subject of these proposals to model tests.—United Press.

Jammu, Nov. 28.—In honour of the wedding of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, a public holiday will be observed to-morrow throughout the State of Jammu and Kashmir.—A.P.

PT. MISHRA'S REJOINDER

Challenges C. P. Govt. To Put Up Case For Non-Official Inquiry

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"It is unfair on the part of the Honourable Minister to the Government of Central Provinces to accuse me of "maladministration" of the Jubbulpore Municipal affairs, after removing me from presidentship, and then say that he pardoned me, although the "Government might well have arraigned" me. I challenge the Government of C. P. to agree to an enquiry by some non-official public men, and if I am found responsible for any mismanagement, I shall never enter the Municipality, either as its chairman or even as a member," said Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, interviewed by the "United Press" on the communique issued by the Government of Central Provinces, in connection with his removal from the Presidentship.

"I have heard of a dog being given a bad name before being hanged," continued Pandit Misra, "but this communique is perhaps the first instance of first hanging the dog and then giving it a bad name. The one lesson that the Jubbulpore Municipality has taught is that the Government prefer loyal persons to patriotic public men.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

"The Communique states that the only cause of my removal was my refusal to obey orders passed by the Government "in execution of the powers conferred upon it by the Statute" I again challenge the Government to show to me a single section of the Municipal Act which empowers a Minister to reverse the decision of his predecessor. In this very communique, it is confessed that the Ministry exercised its "inherent powers to review the order of its predecessor." Perhaps in the dictionary of the Honourable Minister "inherent powers" and "powers conferred by the Statute" mean one and the same thing.

Further, it is not correct to say that a majority of members were in favour of carrying cut the decision of the Honourable Minister. If it was so, the District Magistrate would not have resorted to promulgation of an order under Section 144, Criminal Penal Code. If any proof were required to show that I enjoyed the confidence of a majority of Municipal Commissioners, it is furnished by the action of the Government themselves, inasmuch as they removed me from office by exempting the Jubbulpore Municipality from the operation of several sections of the Municipal Act, instead of suspending only one section which required two-thirds majority for removing the president.

"MISLEADING PROPAGANDA."

"If they had adopted the latter course, they would have given a chance to the Commnittee to oust me if it liked by a bare majority. The Communique is absolutely misguiding and seems to have meen issued as a piece of propaganda against the contemplated censure motion to be tabled against the ministry in January session of the C. P. Council.—United Press.

CONGRATULATION TO MR. JEDHE

It is proposed to hold a public meeting of the Bombay Non-Brahmins to congratulate Mr. Jedhe on his success in the Legislative Assembly Election from the Central Division. It is hoped all the non-Brahmins institutions of Bombay and of Bombay suburbs will take part. Those who desire to associate themselves with this proposal should correspond before 2nd December, with:—Mr. G. A. Mindhe, Patil, C/o J. S. Savant, Advocate H. C., Grant Road Naka, (near bridge) Bombay—7, or personally see him at Crawford Market between 6 a.m. and 11 a.m.

Khaddar Used For Congress On Sale

The General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee writes:—

Khaddar used at Abdul Gaffar Nagar is being sold at Congress House and the Nagar at the following rates:—

Width 27 inches as. 2 per yard.
Width 32 inches as. 2 1/2 per yard.
Purdahs 27 inches x 2 to 2 1/2 yards at as. 4 each.
Purdahs 32 inches x 2 to 2 1/2 yards at as. 5 each.

Following the rise in the price of rubber, there is a considerable demand for Indian coolies in the Straits Settlements rubber plantation. During the last few weeks, a large number of emigrants have proceeded to that country.

DR. GOUR THEN AND NOW

(Continued from page 1.)

Singh's attack on the Congress in this connection comes with peculiar ill-grace and thoroughly exposes his inconsistency in view of this outburst, it becomes necessary, in fairness to the Congress to bring to light a certain incident, that might otherwise have passed unnoticed.

GOUR'S DUAL ROLE.

Only a short time ago, after the supposed barren and mischievous programme, policy and manifesto of the Congress were known to Sir Hari Singh, that he came all the way from Nagpur to Wardha in his beautiful Salon Car, to flirt with this very Congress that he now finds so hateful and contemptible. Leaving his heavy briefs and lucrative fees, in Nagpur, this anti-Congress advocate, hurried to the then Congress headquarters at Wardha, petitioning to and arguing with the Congress officials, vainly attempting to make out a case for his acceptance as a Congress candidate for the Assembly elections; he made at least two trips for this mission at short intervals, knocking at Congress-doors, and waiting for hours in Ashram fields anxiously seeking audience of the Congress executive; and all this attention and devotion, in spite of "the Congress socialism of the horrible Russian Soviet type"; perhaps his Simla and Delhi patrons are not aware of this serious lapse on the part of such a staunch Constitutionalist. We all admired his audacity that a "co-conspirator" with Simon and part author of Ottawa should earnestly seek for Congress label, was a political phenomena only possible during the elections. However, luckily for the Congress and country, he pleaded in vain and his application, as was expected, was summarily rejected.

DISAPPOINTED.

I am not divulging any political secret, because Sir Harisingh Gour's flirtation was an open-air romance, regard less of inquisitive gaze around and as stated above, this love-episode might have been forgotten, but for this sudden and ferocious outburst of the dejected and disappointed lover. Had he, by any chance, been accepted and succeeded at the polls with the borrowed Congress feathers, he would then have painted a different Congress-picture and sung of Congress-praises in flattering terms; to-day he exhibits the natural temperament of a disappointed lover, and his present hatred for the Congress for rejecting his application is as great as his love that he pretended to display at the time of his petition.

Either Sir Hari Singh wanted to exploit the Congress before the elections, though not believing in its creed or programme, with a view to deceive the electorate or really believing that organisation to be mischievous and dangerous as he depicts in his article, still, he, with some ulterior motives, pretended to pamper and flatter it then in order to secure a Congress-label for his safe-passage.

In either case it is a gross instance of 'toutism' or 'sycophancy' referred to by Acharya Kirpalani in his statement.

In view of such concrete instance fully justifying these unkind but true remarks will you, Mr. Editor, have the fairness and moral courage either to rectify or at least to modify your just editorial criticisms about Acharya Kirpalani's expressions?—Yours, etc.

K. F. NARIMAN.

For Railway Standing Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner Railways, and Mr. T. S. Sankara Iyer, Secretary Railway Finance, left for Bombay this evening to attend a meeting of the Railway Standing Committee before which the only item of discussion will be the capital programme of the railways for the next financial year.—A.P.

"E" Ward Congress Election Inquiry

The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

The complaints arising out of the annual general election of the Byculla 'E' Ward District Congress Committee will be inquired into by the Presiding Officer, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Persons interested in this inquiry are hereby requested to attend the inquiry with such material as they may possess to help the inquiry.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL FESTIVAL

Second Performance

A second performance of the Fellowship School Festival will take place on Friday the 30th instant at 9 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. There is a change of programme which consists of dancing and music comprising of Selections from Gita-Govinda by poet Jayadev and other items of classical and folk dance. There will be in addition some items of Gujarati songs and dances.

ROUND THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS have pleasure in announcing that they will operate another World Tour leaving Bombay on February 25th, 1935, visiting Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan, Hawaii and the United States, arriving in London in time for the "JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS" of H. M. King George V. After witnessing the celebrations the party will make an extensive tour of Europe and return to Bombay - - on July 8th. - -

Those who cannot take the entire World Tour can leave Bombay on April 23rd, and join the main party in London for the Jubilee celebrations, and the combined party will then travel through Europe - - - together - - -

THE AMEXCO "JUBILEE" TOUR will maintain the high standard set by the "Pioneer" tour of 1934. In addition the party will be escorted through Japan, America and Europe by an - - experienced courier - -

Featuring the famous DOLLAR LINE Pacific Service.

Full particulars from:—

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AMERICAN EXPRESS
CO., INC.,

82/4 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. 14, Govt. Place, E., CALCUTTA. Church Street, COLOMBO.

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

(NOTED FOR THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY RELAXATION WHICH THEY PROVIDED.)

Sunday, December 2, 1934 xx Rewas 4-00 to 7-00 p.m.
Sunday, December 2, 1934 x Round "Dufferin" 6-15 to 7-30 p.m.
FARE PER PERSON: x Re. 1-0-0. xx Rs. 1-2-0.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 AT HALF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
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TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young! Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking "PHYLLOSAN" Regd. (Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

415 Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

Europeans Collapse Before Hindu Bowling

(Continued from page 12).

of the fielders, who gave away many a single, which could have been saved.

Warne who was now 3 short of 50 took a single off Naidu and sent 90 on board.

Miller gave a difficult chance off Godambe's last ball of the over, in the gully, C. S. Naidu missing the opportunity offered, and the ball going away to the boundary.

Amar Singh was called on again at the Gymkhana end in place of C.S. Naidu.

Partnership Dissolved.

The partnership which had turned the tide in favour of the Europeans, was broken up at 95, when Navle snapped up Miller, behind the stumps, off Godambe. Miller played a steady and defensive innings for his 31, which included 3 four's (95—3—31).

Meyer then partnered Warne. A fast rising one from Amar Singh, struck Warne on the abdomen and he was seen nursing the sore spot. Meyer's innings, contrary to expectations, came to an end with the addition of 2 runs to the total. Playing forward to a straight one from Godambe, he returned it to the bowler, who made no mistake. (97—4—0).

The teams then adjourned for lunch, with the score at 97 for 4.

Play After Lunch

Two wickets fell in rapid succession after the lunch interval.

Warne was one short of his half century when he gave a low catch to Godambe off Amarsingh's second ball. The Australian hit four 4's in an innings characterised by great steadiness (5-97-49). K. Horton joined Gilbert at the crease, the latter after scoring a single was clean bowled by Godambe (6-98-1). Lall Singh fielded in place of Amarnath after lunch Rimbault pulled Godambe to leg for four, hoisting the first hundred. C. S. Nayudu dropped Rimbault in the gully, and an overthrow from Lall Singh resulted in two runs. Amarsingh who was pitching on the off stump, managed to secure Rimbault's wickets with a ball which kept rather low (7-107-3). Mackinnon's advent to the crease was greeted with cheers. Horton opened his account by cutting a riser from Godambe past backward point which raised the total to 110. Five more runs were added in singles, and the rate of scoring slackened appreciably.

Mackinnon Dismissed

No doubt impressed with the gravity of the situation Mackinnon, the European skipper, played a restrained innings, facing Amarsingh with caution. He skied a ball in the long field for two runs and then cut the same bowler for 3, taking the total to 120. Soon after Godambe put paid to Mackinnon's account, Lall Singh holding a catch at short leg (120-8-9).

Beevers partnered Horton, who did not stay long, Amarsingh shattering his wickets with a ball that broke back sharply (120-9-4). King who replaced Horton made a single. Amarsingh took his sixth wicket and terminated the European innings by bowling Beevers for a duck (121-10-0). This was a tame ending to a promising start.

Europeans Follow On

As was to be expected the Hindus with a lead of 178 enforced the follow-on and Mackinnon with Warne came out on their second essay. Amarsingh now in dead'y form was entrusted with the attack from the Bori Bunder end. Bumping high the Kathiawari bowler was unplayable, Warne ducking several times from those pitched to the left handers leg side. Four runs came off a bye in the first over Godambe changed over and bowled from the Gymkhana end to Mackinnon who played the over out.

Warne Out Early.

Mackinnon sent Godambe twice to the boundary and 10 was signalled on board. Warne got Amar Singh away to leg and gave Deodhar a catch, which he failed to accept. The Australian left-hander was the main-stay of his side in the first innings and this 'life' before he set in, would have proved disastrous if Naidu had also failed to hold him at short-leg, off Godambe, but the veteran cricketer made no mistake and Warne was out for 1. (13—1—1).

Mackinnon's Exit.

Summernayes joined his captain at the wickets and soon after Mackinnon skied a ball off Amar Singh which nestled in the hands of Merchant at short leg. (13-2-8).

The Hindus were now more keen in the field. Miller who filled the vacancy hit Amar Singh to leg for a couple and got another 2 by placing the ball over the head of Merchant. The next over saw the dismissal of Summerhayes who was completely beaten by Godambe (17-3-0).

The early success of the Hindus now made it clear that the Europeans will not be able to avoid an innings' defeat. Three wickets fell for 95 in their first venture and the dismissal of two good batsmen for the paltry addition of 20 in the second innings, was a distinctly poor show.

Yuvaraj Bowls

Miller was now joined by Gilbert. The Yuvaraj of Patiala was entrusted with the leather and Gilbert sent him to the boundary for 4. Thirty was signalled when Gilbert hit the Yuvaraj to leg for 2. Godambe was missed by Navle again and the ball went to the boundary. Sixteen byes were given away by Navle out of the total of 36 at this stage. Gilbert forced the pace of scoring and hit the Yuvaraj for a couple and soon after 40 was signalled.

Lall Singh's Brilliant Catch

Lall Singh was loudly cheered when he brought off a catch with the sun's glare in his eyes, hit up by Miller off Godambe. (43-4-10) The old Cambridge blue, Meyer, who fared badly in the first innings filled the vacancy to face the Yuvaraj who had by now given 13 runs in his two overs.

The Yuvaraj having proved expensive made way for C. S. Nayudu at the Bori Bunder end and the latter sent down a maiden over to Meyer.

Play After Tea.

Meyer drove C.K. Naidu to the Gymkhana boundary when play was resumed after the tea-interval.

Sixty went up on board when Gilbert hit C.S. Naidu for a couple, and followed it up with a boundary to leg. Meyer punished C.K. Naidu by driving him to the Gymkhana boundary for the second time. Gilbert sent C.S. Naidu to the overhead boundary and in attempting a mighty swipe off his next ball was smartly stumped by Navle (67—5—27).

Meyer Hits Out.

Horton filled the vacancy and soon after 70 was signalled. Naoomal misfielded a square-cut by Meyer, which went on to the boundary.

When the score was 74, Amarsingh was again called on to bowl from the Gymkhana end. Horton hooked Amarsingh to leg for a single. Horton drove C.S. Naidu to the mid-off for a couple and 80 was signalled. With 100 runs to save an innings' defeat Meyer again forced the scoring and punished Amarsingh by driving him twice to the boundary.

C. K. Nayudu relieved Godambe at the Gymkhana end and off his first ball Gilbert scored 4 through the gully. Fifty was signalled when Meyer cracked his duck with a single off C. S. Nayudu.

Meyer's Two Sixers

Another change in the bowling was made at this stage, Godambe taking over at the Bori Bunder end. Meyer hoisted 90 by lifting Amarsingh to mid-on for 2. Amarsingh now proved expensive, Meyer being particularly severe on him, scoring 8 runs off his 39th over of the day. Horton sent up the century by turning Amarsingh to leg for a single.

Byes were coming in freely six of them were scored off Godambe's over. Horton when playing forward to Godambe missed and was clean bowled. (108-6-5).

Rimbault joined Meyer at the wicket and the latter greeted his arrival by lifting Amarsingh firstly to the Bar Gymkhana tent, and secondly to the roof of the Bombay Gymkhana. Two sixers brought the score to 120 and Meyer's score to 50.

The next ball saw the dismissal of Meyer who mis-hit Amarsingh and was caught by C. S. Nayudu. The out-going batsman played a forceful innings for his 51 which included six 4's and two 6's (120-7-51).

Mushet now partnered Rimbault and the latter sent Godambe to the off boundary for four.

When the stumps were drawn for the day the Europeans had scored 126 for 7 wickets.

Scores

HINDUS (1st Innings)

J G Navle c Warne b Meyer	0
J Naoomal b Meyer	5
V. M. Merchant c King b Mushet	26
C. K. Nayudu c Gilbert b Warne	12
L. Amarnath l.b.w. b Gilbert	16
D. B. Deodhar (Capt.) c Miller b Gilbert	5
Yuvaraj of Patiala b Warne	17
L. P. Jai l.b.w. b Meyer	94
L. Amarsingh c Mushet, b Meyer	90
S. R Godambe, not out	12
C. S. Nayudu st. King, b Warne	1
Extras	21
Total	299

Fall of wickets:—1/8; 2/11; 3/37; 4/61; 5/73; 6/82; 7/122; 8/252; 9/296; 10/299.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gilbert	16	2	83	2
Meyer	30	8	64	4
Warne	18.1	4	60	3
Mushet	6	0	47	1
Beevers	2	0	24	0

EUROPEANS: 1st Innings

R.C. Summerhayes c C.K. Naidu, b Amarsingh	5
R.C. Mushet c Merchant, b Amarsingh	3
P.N. Miller c Navle, b Godambe	31
R.J.O. Meyer c and b Godambe	0
F. Warne c Godambe, b Amarsingh	49
L. H. Gilbert b Godambe	1
K. Horton b Amarsingh	4
G. A. Rimbault b Amarsingh	9
M. Mackinnon c Lall Singh, b Godambe	2
Pte Beevers b Amarsingh	0
K. King (not out)	1
Extras	9
Total	121

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 9; 2 for 23; 3 for 95 and 4 for 97. 8 for 120, 9 for 120; 10 for 121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	31	13	42	6
Amarnath	3	1	3	0
Godambe	22	6	33	4
C. K. Nayudu	7	1	15	0
C. S Nayudu	7	1	15	0

EUROPEANS: 2nd Innings.

M. Mackinnon c Merchant, b Amarsingh	8
F. Warne c C. K. Nayudu, b Godambe	1
R C Summerhayes, b Godambe	0
L. H. Gilbert st. Navle b C. S. Nayudu	27
P. N. Miller c Lall Singh b Godambe	10
R. J. O. Meyer, c C. S. Nayudu, b Amarsingh	51
K. Horton, b Godambe	5
G. A. Rimbault, batting	6
R. C Mushet, batting	0
Extras	18
Total (for 7 wkts.)	126

Fall of wickets: 1 for 13; 2 for 13; 3 for 17; 4 for 43; 5 for 67; 6 for 67; 6 for 108; 7 for 120.

PRIZES FOR HINDU PLAYERS

Two prizes are offered by Messrs. Athavle Shahade and Co., cloth merchants, Girgaum, Bombay, in shape of bats, one to the highest scorer and the other to the bowler who will capture the highest number of wickets. Should the Hindus come in the final, the results from the final match alone will be considered, otherwise the prizes will be awarded to those who have been eligible for them in the match against the Europeans.

NUN ASSAULTED

Suspect Believed To Be A Lunatic

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Nov. 26.

A sensation was caused this afternoon when Rev. Mother Dolores, who was entering the gate of St. Mary's Convent, was suddenly overpowered by a man who is reported to be a lunatic, knocked her down on the ground and threatened to choke her.

The hue and cry that was raised by the passers-by, brought out other nuns from the Convent who with the help of some passers-by caught the man and had him handed over to the police.

Rearrested On Appeal By Local Govt.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

On the application of the Local Government, Justices S K. Ghose and Henderson have directed the re-arrest and release on bail of 26 persons in one case, and 11 in another, all Moslems, who were acquitted by the Deputy Magistrate Noakhali Mr. A M. H. Haider, on charges of rioting and wrongful confinement in connection with the attack on a party led by police who were helping a villager to get possession of decretal land. It was alleged that the respondents belonged to a farmers organisation known as "Krisak Samiti" whose object is stated to be not to pay dues and debts.—A P.

Woman Versus Man In Wrestling Match

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMERE, Nov. 26.

Yesterday evening a wrestling match between a famous woman wrestler of Nepal and a well-known wrestler of Karauli State, was held in the Central Police Station wrestling ground, where thousands of spectators assembled. In the first bout within five minutes, the woman was utterly defeated by the man-wrestler.

At the entrance, outside the gate, a Muslim priest was advising the Muslim public, at the top of his voice, not to witness a man-woman fight, as it is against their religion.

COUNTERFEIT RUPEES OF 1862 IN SIND

Measures To Check Widespread Circulation

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 27.

What is believed to be a very widespread circulation of counterfeit rupees, particularly rupees bearing the year 1862 in Sind and also in other parts of India is engaging the serious attention of the authorities on the subject. It is stated that the 1862 rupee being very old, most which exhibit a greater degree of wear and tear than coins of recent years, the merchants find it difficult to distinguish between the genuine coin of 1862 and the counterfeit coins of the same year and the general public prefer not to handle these rupees.

It is understood that in order to avoid any inconvenience to the public Government have already issued orders stating that the coins bearing the year 1862 though legal tender while in the hands of the public should not be re-issued from the currency office or from the Government treasury. It is pointed out that it will be easy to distinguish the counterfeit coins as most of them have got less weight and also the milled-edges of the counterfeit coins are not uniformally equidistant.—A. P.

Arbitrary Action Of Government

A Jubbulpore correspondent wires:—

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall Bhandara, when the following resolution was passed:—

"This public meeting, while sympathising whole-heartedly with Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, and his faithful following in their just cause, and congratulating them on their bold stand in maintaining the independence and legitimate rights of local bodies, enters an emphatic protest against the arbitrary action of the Government."

It is understood that there is a proposal to make Negapatam one of the air ports of the Bombay-Madras-Colombo air line and that the Thethi Thidal, a maidan close to the road running between Negapatam and Nagore has been recommended as the site suitable for the building of an aerodrome. Europeans.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY FURTHER 9 POINTS

World Price Of American Cotton To Be Increased

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat And Linseed Very Strong But Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

On Wednesday, crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York cotton market was firm on good speculative buying, and short covering. Germany's demand for printers' cloth was a sustaining factor and the statement of Mr. Davis encouraged bullish sentiment.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was strong but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM.

Wheat and linseed ruled firm on account of bullish crop reports.

TIN AND JUTE FIRM.

Tin and jute presented a firm tone but rubber ruled quiet.

SOME STRENGTH IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange remained apathetic and lifeless. Giltedged securities displayed some strength but the enquiry on the whole was rather disappointing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	12.65
To-day's opening	12.69
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	12.74
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	6.69
To-day's opening	6.72
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 226

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 28.

Cotton resumed yesterday's bright appearance and prices further strengthened on good speculative enquiry influenced by improving prospects for the new deal with Germany's demand for printers cloth being a sustaining factor. Moreover some encouragement was derived from the statement of Mr. Davis the administrator of AAA who envisages the prospect of the scaling down of Government loans to producers for the purpose of stimulating cotton exports thereby increasing the world price of American cotton.

With the trade a good buyer business in May opened at 12.69 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced briskly on active buying by local and foreign interests and shortcovering while higher Liverpool advices and steadier stock lent further support with prices steadily rising to 12.73.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.74 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.59/12.58) 12.63/12.63
March (12.62/12.61) 12.70/12.69
May (12.64/12.63) 12.69/12.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.73) 6.79
American March (6.71) 6.77
Egyptian January (8.71) 8.84
Egyptian March (8.69) 8.81

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 28. 10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 224-8 and Rs. 226 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 226 with New York futures about 8 points up.

Tenders For Sterling

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issuec the following Press Communique:—

On Wednesday, the 28th November, 1934 tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 5th December, 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.—A.P.

Rugby.—More than two million trees were planted last year in the home countries by the forestry commission. During this winter another 50 million will be planted throughout Britain 3,500 men being engaged on this work.—B. O. W.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	4.98 7/8
To-day's opening	4.98 3/4
To-day's closing	4.98 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	4.98 15/16
To-day's opening	4.98 5/8
To-day's closing	4.98 9/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 28.

Previous closing	75.65
To-day's opening	75.59
To-day's closing	75.65
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 28.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 5/8 and slowed down to 4.98 1/2. Thereafter in the absence of any important transactions movements became slow and less significant.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.98 9/16.

The franc opened at 75.59 and remained practically steady with hardly any important variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.65.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 28.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 5/8d.	24 5/8d.
Forward	24 3/4d.	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 28.

Gold (£6-19-4) £6-19-7 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov. 28.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 5/8d.) 24 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-4) £6-19-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 28.

3 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 28. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.69 3/8) 5.68 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.60) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0-93 1/4
London on Milan (58.50) 58.37
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/4, 67/7 and 67/11 in the absence of any good advices from abroad and lack of interest here the market was rather quiet but later in the afternoon, prices slightly gave way on some scattered selling as London cables were quieter and closed steady at Rs. 67/2, 67/5/6 and 67/9/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/10/6 and 34/11/6. The market was a little more active on local banks buying and covering by option dealers influenced by a fall in the sterling and closed steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/11/3 and 34/12/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 57 3/4, March 62 3/4 and May 64 3/4. The market was very active on good foreign demand and local buying influenced by bullish cables from New York and Buenos Aires with fairly large business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99 7/8. The market was fairly active on good commission house buying and local covering as a result of favourable foreign advices especially bullish crop reports from buenos aires.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 28.

Argentine linseed opened firm with December at 11.92. The market displayed good sentiment and prices rose on brisk demand influenced by unfavourable crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/4 buyers £228 7/8 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers £229 3/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers. steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31 1/2) £30 1/2 to £31

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 1/4) £16 1/4 sellers.
Dunlop Dec (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
Lightning Dec. (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers
Jan-March (6 9/16) 6 1/2 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov. (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandel (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1936)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6	6	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	6	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	7	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	7	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 28. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	3	3
Wheat May	4	9	3
Linseed May	6	7	3

The tone was firm.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Fair offerings were sold well chiefly to home trade.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-5 1/2) 0-4 3/4

Greasy inferior to superior higher (0-11 1/2) 1-2 3/4

Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-5 1/2) 0-8 1/2

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-9) 2-0

LAST WEEK'S ENCOURAGING REVENUE RETURNS

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FAVOURABLY INFLUENCED

Good Business In Wheat And Maize

JUTE FIRM AND DEARER IN SYMPATHY WITH CALCUTTA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

On the Stock Exchange, Giltedged securities were favourably influenced by last week's encouraging revenue returns but in the continued absence of any new incentive all other sections remained very quiet and almost featureless.

In commodities good business was done in wheat and maize owing to adverse Argentine weather reports and despite profit-taking prices closed firm.

Jute was firm and dearer in sympathy with Calcutta and on good covering demand.

Wall Street opened irregular then eased but rallied later.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 28. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet and featureless. Giltedgeds were firm but there was only small business Industrials were generally dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Colsols (£89 3/4) £89 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109) £109 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 ex div.) £113

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £107 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/2) £116 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (30-9) 30-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-6) 43-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-4 1/2) 114-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£94 3/4) £94 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (49-3) 48-6
University Ordinary (24-6) 24-6
Ford Motors (39-3) 38-9
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (125-10 1/2) 125-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7-1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-0) 137-6
P and O S N Co Defd (17-0) 16-6
Distillers (94-6) 93-6
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-6
British Celonese (10-6) 10-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 66-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-9) 46-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-1 1/2) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 23 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-10 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (£21 1/4) 21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £133 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (260-0) 260-0
Goddar (185-0) 183-9
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (231-3) 231-3
Spring Mines (170-0) 168-9
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 28. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/2) £87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1945/47 (£115 1/4) £115

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £116

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (25-6) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (£39 1/2) £38-9
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plan Inv. Trust 31-0) 30-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (13) 13
East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (138-9) 138-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-0
Anglo Persian (44-9) 43-9
Burma Oil (76-3) 75-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-1 1/2
Shell Transport (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18 5/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 28.

The following were the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 32 1/8) dol 32
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/4) dol 37 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 84) unquoted.

KOMBAI CARDAMOM MARKET REPORT

(From A Correspondent.)

KOMBAI, Nov. 28.

The result of to-day's auctions (prices per Thulam of 310 tolas weight unbarbled estate bulk) is as under:—Tharaipadams 22, Malabar Storepadams 24 to 28, Gandhipara Mysore 35/12, Cardamom seeds 29, sold 800.

Thulam's market is firm with upward tendency.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Bales.
Khandesh	206
Berar	555
Central Provinces	45
Dholiera	27
Sind-Punjab	787
Broach	260
Compta-Dharwar	16
Western-Northerns	187
Coconada	60
Egyptians	483
Total Cotton	2,626
	Cwts
Wheat	37,897
Linseed	223
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	34
Gingellyseed	1,445
Poppyseed	144
Groundnuts	4,402
Castorseed	677
Rice	34,406
Myrabollams	4,469
Cottonseed	4,780
Mowraseed	20
Gram	2,191
Joowar	2,119
Barley	942
Bajree	4,177
	Tons.
Coal	2,274

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Jute shares ruled firm. In coals there was only limited business. Teas continued steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent New Loan 1941 100/7; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/14; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 109/2; 4 per cent Loan 1940/43 1943 105/9; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/15; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 109/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1602/8; Imperial Conty 400.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Lt. 101/8; Sara Serajgunj 94.

Cotton:—Dunbar 151.

Coals:—Burrakur 13/4; Equitable 24/12; New Manbhoom 54.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 25/2; Adamjee ordy 14/2; Albion 280 small lot; Alliance 360; Anglo India 453 small lot Bally 225 small lot; Barnagore 184 small lot; Belvedere 421; Champdany 192; Chitavalash ordy 33/12; Chitavalash pref 131; Clive ordy 34/6; Dalhousie 398 small lot; Delta 400 small lot; Fort Gloster 628/8 small lot; Fort William 324 small lot; Gorepore 673/8 small lot; Howrah 58/3; Hukumchand 15/6; India 367; Kamarhatty 595; Kanknarrah 518 small lot; Lansdowne 185/8; National 26/4; Northbrook 50/8; Mukden 56/2 small lot; Orient 220; Presidency 6/1.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 8/5; Mirzapore Electric 6; Muttra Electric 10/8; Arthur Butler ordy 13/8; Indian Galvanizing 8/14; Indian Standard Wagon pref 122; Indian Iron and Steel 6/14; Spencer and Co. 8 per cent B pref 13; Howrah Oil 12/2; India Paper Pulp 125 small lot; Indian General Navigation ordy 110.

Sugar:—Balrampur 19; Belsund 8/4 small lots.

Tea:—Arcuttipore 21; Hattikhira 29/12; Moheema pref 11/4; Tezpore pref 12/3.

'DECREE NISI' GRANTED TO LORD ASHLEY

(Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Lord Ashley has been granted a 'decree nisi'. The suit was undefended. Lady Ashley was the musical comedy, actress, Sylvia Hawkes.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 28.

Sumatra, Lavagnino, Genoa.
Castalia, Gemmell, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES

November 29.

Jalapalaka, Griffiths, Colombo.
Sumatra, Lavagnino, Java.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Genoa, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Castalia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 105 saloon and 34 deck passengers.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day for Colombo, with ballast.

SAFEGUARDS AS FRONTIERS

Lord Percy Defends Joint Committee Scheme

RUGBY, Nov. 28.

Lord Eustace Percy, who signed the Majority report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, speaking last night said that he thought then the report fully met two doubts which had troubled the public mind, namely the doubt about the efficiency of the safeguards and the doubt about Federation. The so-called safeguards were not attempts to prevent the misuse by Ministers of the powers vested in them by law. They were frontiers beyond which the Governor-General or Governor might not share with his Ministers powers which the law vested solely in them. On this secure basis rested the recommendations of the report for strengthening the powers of the Governor-General and the Governors in all matters which affected law and order, the judiciary and the public services, especially the Police Service.

As to the second doubt the report showed that provincial autonomy necessarily entailed some form of federation and some form of federal responsible Government in the sphere of finance.—B.O.W.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 27.

News is to hand from Jains that a Gosain Ganganoba was brutally murdered in a village, Reogaon. When the police found the body, the nose and the ears of the Gosain had been severed and the legs crushed. The police have arrested a shepherd named Dhondu in this connection. It is alleged that the Gosain was a multi-millionaire and that she was approached by Dhondu for the purchase of a piece of land but the Gosain refused to sell it.

On this the alleged culprit is said to have prepared a forged document of sale and cultivated the land. When legal proceedings were instituted, the court upheld the contention that the document was not genuine.

It is alleged that some persons beguiled the millionaire to the village of Reogaon for the purpose of effecting a settlement with Dhondu, and the Gosain fell into the trap, with the result that she lost her life. Police investigation is proceeding.

AIR MAIL RATES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

The following commnuique has been issued:—

With immediate effect, the inclusive rate of Postage and Air Mail fee on Air Mail letters posted in any Indian Post Office for Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be 7½ annas for the first half ounce, and 7 annas for each subsequent half ounce.

There will be no change in the rate of Air Mail letters for the Irish Free State.—United Press.

Rugby.—The driver and fireman of an express from Cambridge to London were killed and several persons injured on Tuesday morning when the train travelling at 45 miles per hour crashed into a motor lorry at the level crossing at Wormley, Hertfordshire. The engine was overturned but two men in the lorry escaped with injuries although their vehicle was smashed to pieces.—B. O. W.

TRIBUTES TO LATE Mr. B. N. SASMAL

Corporation Adjourns In His Memory

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Calcutta Corporation meeting fixed for this evening adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. B. N. Sasmal, one of its councillors, a great patriot and an ardent and fearless worker for the National cause.

Commending the adjournment motion for acceptance by the House, the Mayor said that Mr. Sasmal's was undoubtedly a case of unstinted devotion to public duty by shortening his life.—United Press.

BURMESE IN RANGOON 'VARSITY

Vice-Chancellor Making It Compulsory For Matriculation

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

Mr. U. Set, Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his address at the annual Convocation of the Rangoon University this evening referring to the criticism levelled against the University for making Burmese compulsory for the Matriculation Examination said it was, impossible for the Rangoon University with its limited resources to make a provision for teaching more than two languages, namely, English, which was the medium of teaching and Burmese which was the language of the overwhelming majority of the population.

There was not the least intention or desire on the part of the University authorities to shut out from its doors students of any class or race.—A.P.

Dr. TAGORE TO VISIT BENARES

BENARES, Nov. 28.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will arrive at Benares on November 29. He will perform the opening ceremony of the Montessorie School of the Theosophical Society. The Poet will be the guest of the Hindu University during his 2 day's stay at Benares.

Sir C. V. Raman also will arrive at Benares on November 29, and will proceed to Allahabad to meet Pandit Malaviya.—United Press.

BAY STORM WEAKENS

Rain Likely To Occur In South-east Madras

POONA, Nov. 28.

The Bay storm crossed the coast yesterday evening near Negapatam and has weakened and now lies as a low pressure area over South-East Madras. It caused nearly general rain in Mysore and South-East Madras with a few falls in Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Trichinopoly and Vellore two inches each; Mysore, Negapatam and Salem one and a half each; Madras one; Coonoor three quarters; Kodaikanal half; and Pamban and Coimbatore a quarter each.

Farecast.

Local falls of rain will occur in South-East Madras, Mysore and Malabar.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-11-1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .023 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.0 degrees 2.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.2 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 149 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3820 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 11h. 54m. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 27th November 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-11-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Cotton Prices Rise On Foreign Buying

SHORT COVERING IN NEW YORK MARKET

Absence Of Hedge Selling

PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS STILL HOLDING ALOOF

Bombay, Nov. 28.

American domination in Cotton for the past Century has rested upon a foundation, the component parts of which presented a varied assortment of conditions favourable to such domination.

India and China, these two vast and strange countries, with half of the world's population, have until recently, due largely to a condition of spiritual isolation, remained insulated against the teachings of modern agriculture. The farmers of these countries have stubbornly resisted all efforts to improve their methods of cultivation, quality of seed, etc. This condition is changing rapidly. Experiment Stations in both the countries have, in recent years made real progress and these cottons are being improved and are coming into direct competition with American Cotton, and in years to come this competition is expected to be really effective.

Steady improvement in values in the Local Cotton Market had hardening effect on prices of American Cotton, and Bombay Operators are now playing very important part in shaping the course of cotton prices both here and abroad.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on Tuesday. Prices advanced on foreign buying and covering by shorts Professional operators are still holding aloof and in the absence of any fresh development they are not inclined to enter the market. The future course of cotton prices entirely depends upon mill industry as in the absence of any improvement in the textile industry any sharp rise in cotton prices is feared to influence increased hedge selling

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with May 12.63. During the early part of the day there was scattered selling which depressed prices 6 points from the opening level and May option [illegible] 12.57 for the day. In the afternoon there was foreign buying which in conjunction with short covering raised prices by 9 points from the lowest level and the market closed very steady at a rise of 7 to 9 points Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 7 points at 12.82c. per lb.

On Tuesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with May 6.70 There was scattered buying which attracted some hedge selling. Later on there was some trade calling and speculative buying. The market was fairly steady and prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points, May highest being 6.71 and the lowest 6.67. The market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.01d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January was 5.23, March 5.19 and May 5.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Sakels futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points while October was 7 points up. Uppers futures were 2 to 1 up.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed 1 to ½ up while Ashmouni futures advanced 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Improving trade demand responsible for better feeling. There are chances for further advance.

New York: Better trade demand. Holders awaiting much higher prices Little pressure. Good undertone. In the absence of any developments we can do no more than to repeat our previously expressed belief that prices likely to go higher.

New York. Opening demand was not sustained towards the close. Prices rallied on shorts covering. Trading narrow Advance may go somewhat further but advise caution.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: "Improved trade demand responsible better feeling. Chances further advance."

New York: "Opening demand was not sustained towards the close Prices rallied on short-covering. Trading narrow. Advance may go somewhat further but advise caution."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from:

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co. New York:

Opening demand was not sustained towards the close. Rallied on short covering Trading narrow. Advance may go somewhat further but advice caution.

Messrs. Reiss Bros., Liverpool:

Improving trade demand responsible better feeling chances further advance.

New York May highest 12.66 plus 08 (3-51 p.m.)

Lowest 12.57 —01 (11-37 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.71 plus 01

Lowest 6.67—03

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

New York: Larger domestic and far East demand, offerings limited.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:

Improving trade demand responsible for better feeling. Chances of further advance

Their New York friends cabled as follows:

Goods business and spot demand improving, hedges negligeable, basis unchangedly high Anticipate gradually higher market. Sentiment all round materially better.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:

Buying by India and Japan was the chief factor in the New York market. Trading however, continues to be narrow as operators generally are awaiting the announcement regarding next season's acreage before entering the market.

Wheat: Unfavourable weather in the Argentine resulted in an advance of about 20 pesos in buenos Ayres and had a steadying effect on Liverpool and Chicago. With the exhaustion of stocks of cheap wheat bought some time back home millers are showing more activity and are accumulating cargoes.

The Budapest Wheat Advisory Committee including Russia have agreed over the main proposals regarding restrictions and quotas but the date for the enforcement of quotas by exporting countries is not yet fixed.

We reiterate our opinion that in view of the comparatively very low prices in Liverpool, purchases around the present levels should show good profits within the next few months.

Holiday: The American markets will be closed to-morrow being "Thanksgiving Day."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York Nov 27

December 1934	..	12.51
January 1935	..	12.58
March 1935	..	12.65
May 1935	..	12.65
July 1935	..	12.62
October 1935	..	12.52
Middling Spot	..	12.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York Nov 27

December 1934	..	12.52
January 1935	..	12.60
March 1935	..	12.66
Middling Spot	..	12.82

NEW YORK.
New York Nov 27

New York 10 55 a.m —		
December 1934	..	12.46
March 1935	..	12 68
May 1935	..	12.60
New York Noon Call—		
December 1934	..	12.45
March 1935	..	12.58
May 1935	..	12.58

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Nov 27

Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality 10 1/4

LONDON RUBBER
London, Nov 27

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per l[illegible] 7/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London. Nov 27

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	87-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	96 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent	88 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	109
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1952	106 7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	116 1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	135 1/2
National Bank of India	44-7/8
P & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON SILVER
London Nov 27

Silver—Market quietly steady

Spot	..	24 5/8
Forward	..	24-3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, N 27

New York Liverpool —
Liverpool New York May 130 at Cross Rate 4.9s 7/8

Bombay Liverpool
Broach A/M 1935 (expected) Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 68 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 (expected) New York May (closing) Rs. 58 at Cross Rate 4.98 7/8

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York Nov 27

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	19,000
Day Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool Nov 27

	10 10 a m Quotations	To day Price
November 1934	..	6.77
December 1934	..	6.73
January 1935	.. 6.75	6.74
February 1935	..	6.73
March 1935	.. 6.73	6.72
April 1935	..	6.70
May 1935	.. 6.70	6.69
June 1935	..	6.67
July 1935	..	6.6
August 1935	..	6.57
September 1935	..	6.51
October 1935	..	6.46
Middling Spot	..	7.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 27

SAKELLARIDIS —		
November 1934	.. ..	8.89
December 1934	.. ..	8.68
January 1935	.. ..	8.71
March 1935	.. ..	8.68
May 1935	.. ..	8.65
July 1935	.. ..	8.61
F G.F Spot	.. ..	9.08

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 27

BROACH —		
Fully Good (Good Staple	..	5.53
Fine Good Staple	..	5.58
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.83
C P OOMRA —		
Good (No 1 Staple	..	5.22
Fine No 1 Staple)	..	5.37
Choice (No 1 Staple)	..	5.52
BENGAL —		
Good	.. ..	3.58
Fine	.. ..	3.68
Superfine	.. ..	3.78
SCINDE —		
Good	.. ..	3.68
Fine	.. ..	3.78
Superfine	.. ..	3.88

LONDON OLD.
London, Nov 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Nov 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 3/8 per cent to 0 7/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 9/16 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0 1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent.

SEEDS
London, Nov 27

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F ton ec seller £9 6/3

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton Nov./Dec sellers £11/2/6

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F ton Nov / ec sellers £11/8/9.

Rapeseed Tora Hull/Continent C.I.F n Nov/Dec sellers £10/16/3.

Cotton seed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton Nov/Dec sellers £10/2 9

Cotton seed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton No offers

LINSEED OILS.
London, Nov 27

Linseed Oil Naked London per ew ec sellers 18 3

Linseed Oil Naked London per ew May/Aug paid sellers 19/0

LONDON METALS.
London. Nov 27

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London Nov 27.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nov./ ec sellers 21/4 1/2

Wheat Barletta Russian parcels Nov ec sellers 21/9

Wheat South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 23/0

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov 27.

T T. London on :—

Berlin	.. ..	12.41
Amsterdam	.. ..	7.38
Brussels	.. ..	21.37
Madrid	.. ..	36.51
Milan	.. ..	58.4
Berne	.. ..	15.38
Paris	.. ..	75.65
Prague	.. ..	119.37
T T London on New York		
Closing rate		4.98-15/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 28

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 223 12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 223 4 on long liquidation, later on there was buying by Japanese houses and prices improved to Rs. 224. The undertone of the market was fairly good.

Later on prices advanced to Rs. 226/4 and Liverpool was quoted 3 points up. At this level there was profit-taking and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	224 8 0
Oomra D/J.	203 8 0
Oomra March	201 8 0
Bengal D/J.	142 4 0
Bengal March	145 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	149	146	148
M.G. Panjab	149	146	143
M.G. Rajputana	149	146	143

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 28.

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	134
Bengal F.G.	129
Sindh-Punjab Fine	133
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	127
Wardha-Hinght	204
Nagpur Savner	204
Pundhurna	199
Yeotmal	197
Arvi	197
Ellichpur	197
Amraoti-Berar	196
Khamgaon	196
Mulkapur	188
Khandesh	187
Jalna/Sailu	183
Burwah Sanavad	190
Broach Fine	220
Punjab/American	234
Punjab/American mix	224
Cambodia	289/294
Miraj/Sangli	214/219
Compta Good	21,4/224
Bangalkot	199/204
Kampala	369
Busoga	366
Jinja	364

HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK

All markets in America will remain closed on Thursday.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	206	4,730
Central India		5,459
Barsi and Nagar		7,905
Hyderabad-Gaorani		631
Berar	555	6,029
Central Provinces	45	2,937
Total Oomras	806	27,691
Dholera	27	12,053
N.-W. Provinces		1,012
Rajputana		1,433
Sind-Punjab	787	19,126
Broach	260	4,066
Coompta & Dharwar	16	15,847
Westerns-Northerns	187	13 328
Cocoanada	60	60
Tinnevelly & Cambdola		21 416
Persian		1,722
American		3.587
Egyptian & African	483	51,892
Commilla Burma & other sorts		.....
Total	2,626	173.233

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,225	72.774
Japan & China	7,097	135 300
Coast Ports		5,614
Up-country by Rail		42,622
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6.483
Total	8,322	262,799

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 27.

December	0.99 3/8+1 1/8c.
May	0.98 5/8+1 1/8c
July	0.92 1/4+7/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

December	57 1/8 5/8d
March	62 3/4d
May	64 1/8 3/4d
July	65 5/8 5/8d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 27.

December	11.70+181
February	11.70+18

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani has issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Form Power Com	5 1/2
Amer Form Power 7 per cent P	16
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	33 1/2
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel and Tel	108 1/2
Western Union Telg	35
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	22 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	108
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	28
Amr Tobacco B	87
Dupont de Nemours	98
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	37 1/2
American Smelting	36
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvestor	38
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	26
General Motors	32
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	43
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	30
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Atlas Corp	9

Mixed prices on profit taking, but market firm. Believe tendency still upward.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 28

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 March June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov Jan
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 April May
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 265 3/4
PARIS
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/8
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 113
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 91 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 91 1/2
BOND RATE
New York/London 4.98 7/8 27th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 28th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 28th instant
Java/London 7.35 1/2 27th instant
London/Paris 75 65 27th instant
London/Belgium 21.37 1/2 27th instant
London/Switzerland 15.38 3/4 27th instant
London/Italy 58 46 27th instant
London/Berlin 12 41 27th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 27th instant
London/New York 4.98 15/16 27th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.38 27th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-6 26th instant £6-19-4 27th instant
Silver London Ready 24 1/2 26th instant 24 5/8 27th instant
Silver London Forward 24 5/8 26th instant 24 3/4 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 55 26th instant 55 1/4 27th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1/2 per cent 26th instant 1/2 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 26th instant 5/8 per cent 27th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.
3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Easy

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

MAY 1935 VAIDA

9 a.m.	6 6 9
12 noon	6 6 6
3 p.m.	6 7 0
5-30 p.m.	6 7 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 27-11-34	2870000	4628000
Receipts Yesterday 27-11-34	19000	78000
Exports to date 27-11-34	1840000	3226000
Stock at Ports 23-11-34	3181000	4093000
Stock Interior Towns 23-11-34	1981000	2186000
Stock Liverpool 23-11-34	936000	904000
Visible Supply 23-11-34	6928000	9063000
Quantity in Sight 23-11-34	4955000	7287000
Quantity out of Sight 23-11-34	3345000	4777000

TATA STEEL AND BOMBAY DYEING SHARE LOOK UP

Hydro-Electric Shares Quiet But Steady

BROAD SESSION WITH IMPROVED DEMAND

BOMBAY, November 28.

The Local Stock Exchange displayed firm tone to-day on improved demand, particularly on Tata Iron and Steel and Bombay Dyeing Shares, prices of which looked up. The Market was broad and displayed good undertone.

Tata Steel Deferred Shares recorded a rise of Rs. 7 and closed at Rs. 420. It is reported that an offer of 500 shares was readily absorbed while a professional Bull-Operators. Ordinary Shares were also firm and advanced by Rs. 2.

Among Mill Shares, Bombay Dyeing Shares were firm on active buying by a reputed Marwari Operator, who is also interested in Indian Cement Shares.

Hydro-Electric Shares were quiet but steady, with a limited business. Cement Shares were fairly steady with a small turnover.

It appears that the Market is mainly impressed with abnormal abundant supply of cheap money. And this factor is largely discounted and some Operators are unwilling to follow the rise. Outside speculation is limited and the Market is moving only on investment basis. Although the undertone is steady, but we would advise taking quick turns as present price-levels are not low.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 28.

100 Ahm. Ad.	403 12
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
250 Bom. Dyeing	918 12
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	316 4
100 Central India	321 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 28

Bombay Dyeing 910 912 907 916 913 917 916 917 918
Century 315 313 318 315 316
Central India 321 318 322 321
Colaba 134 133 132
Kohinoor 216 218 217 219 218
New Great 216 215 219 216 215
Simplex 103
Swadeshi 231 235
Bundi 31/14 32/5
Indian Cement 342 343 341 340 341
Tata Steel Defd 416 418 417 420 418 422 420
Tata Steel Ord 95 94/12 95/12 96/8 96/4
Bombay Steam 290 292 290
Bombay Burma 417 412 415 416 413 415 413
Tata Hydro 161/9 162
Andhra 1651 1655 1648 1652
Tram 159 158
Power 1347 1350 1347 1351 1348 1350 1351

100	Colaba	132 8
[illegible]		115 [illegible]
100	Crescent	7 4
[illegible]	Carrim	5
250	Dav'd	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
[illegible]	E. D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	122 12
100	Gokak	173 12
1000	[illegible]stan	182.5
100	Indore	113 12
50	Kasturchand	0 8
100	Khatau	33 12
100	Kohinoor	213 2
250	Laxmi	355 1
100	Madhavji	12 2
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0
250	Model	82 0
50	Mysore	95 1
200	New Great	215 10
100	Oosmansnahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	103 12
100	Swadeshi	235 0
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 [illegible]
500	Visnnu	1587 [illegible]
1000	Western	1000 [illegible]
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	102 8
25-50	Central	34 4
500	Imp.	1600 0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	400 0
50-100	India	119 0
5	Union	5 6 6
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	32 4
70	Gwalior	105 [illegible]
250	Indian	341 4
40	Katni Def.	115 [illegible]
100	Katni Ord.	326 4
75	Okha	182 8
10	Punjab	23 4
100	Shahabad	336 14
70	United	67 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	13 8
15-75	New India	38 4
200	Oriental	401b 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,652 8
10	Ajmer	[illegible] 4
50	Bom. Tram	158 12
100	Bom Suburban	161 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	162 3
1000	Tata Power	1,351 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	853 12
100	Amr Patty	121 [illegible]
100	C Province	87 8
100	Dhond Baraman	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Nov. 28

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/13/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/14/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/5
5 per cent 1945-55 Sett 117/15
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 118/0

TAX FREES
4 per cent 1953 63 Mysore 108/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110 12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D I 103/12
[illegible] STOCKS.

CASH
3 per cent 1941 100 7
3 1/2 per cent 1947 50 102/7
4 per cent 1943 105 10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114/10
5 per cent 1939 44 108 6
5 per cent 1940 43 109 6
5 per cent 1935 101/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B P T 1974 103 12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/4
5 per cent M Deb 1945 114
5 per cent M Deb 1954 126/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/4
6 1/2 per cent B T T 1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P. Notes opened at Rs. 94/14 improved to Rs. 94/14/6 to decline to Rs. 94/12. The closing however was firm at Rs. 94/13.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 27

Broach A/M 1935 opening 220 3/4; highest 223; lowest 220 3/4; closing 223 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 198 highest 201 1/2; lowest 198; closing 201 1/2

Oomra March opening 197 1/2; highest 200; lowest 197 1/2; closing 200

Bengal D/J opening 138; highest 140 1/2; lowest 138; closing 140

Bengal March opening 141; highest 143 1/2; lowest 141; closing 143

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 29

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business. London prices were below expectation which influenced some profit-taking as anticipated. The gold market was steady with a moderate business. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 1/4

Ready silver	67 1 0
Kartak delivery	67 1 0
Magsar delivery	67 5 0
Posh delivery	67 9 0
Ready gold	34 10 6
Magsar delivery	34 11 0
Posh delivery	34 12 0

50	Sara Sugunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	771 4
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	40 4
30	Tata Steel Def	420 0
75	Tata Steel Ord	96 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	199 6
50	Belapur Sugar	248 2
250	Bom. Steam	290 10
125	Bombay Burma	413 12
50	Bom Burma County	135 0
8sh	Br B. Petrol	4 15 0
50	Bombay Telephone	112 4
100	Ind Bleaching	150 0
100	Ind Radio Df	528 12
100	Ind Radio Ordy	485 0
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Tata Construction	80 0
25	Tata Oil	18 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	310 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c Bom Tram	81 0
5	p.c. Central India	508 12
7	p.c Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p.c Punjab Ceme	14 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	136 4
7½	p.c Tata Power	1345 0
7	p.c Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157 12
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZFSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1934

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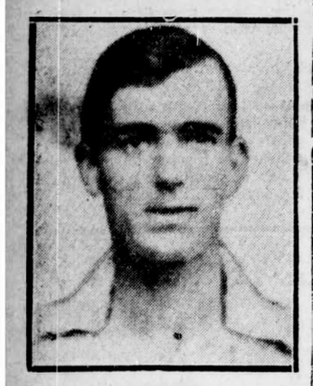
Europeans' Collapse In Both Ventures



R. J. O. Meyer whose brilliant batting in the Europeans' second innings thrilled the crowd. He scored 51 runs.

GIRLS KIDNAPPED

Big Conspiracy Engaging Attention Of Sind Police

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

What appears to be a regular conspiracy with the headquarters at Hyderabad (Sind) with the object of kidnapping girls for selling them is engaging the attention of the Sind police.

Eight persons were arrested in connection with the case at Nawabshah where a Hindu girl aged ten is alleged to have been kidnapped from her house and sold in marriage at Sita Road—the scene of the Rahaju abduction, where the police recently were compelled to open fire on an unruly mob—to a bania for Rs. 425 representing her as the seller's own daughter.

Bhagvandas Alimohandani sub-Inspector getting a clue proceeded to Sita Road from where the girl was secured and eight people were arrested.

More arrests are impending. It is suspected that about fifty girls have been sold at Sita Road and the neighbourhood.—A. P. Special.

RELEASED FROM KABUL JAIL

Gurmukh Singh And Prithvi Singh

AMRITSAR, Nov. 26.

Messrs. Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh who were arrested in Afghanistan and were later released after about 8 months' custody, have now reached Russian territory.

In a communication to a local organisation, they express their thanks to all those who took interest in getting them released from the Kabul jail.—United Press.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU

To Undergo X-ray Treatment In Bombay

ALLAHABAD Nov. 28.

Mrs. R.S. Pandit interviewed by the "United Press" stated that her mother (Mrs. Motilal Nehru) stopped at Wardha on her way to Bombay. She stayed with Mahatma Gandhi for four days. Mrs. Motilal will undergo a deep X-Ray treatment in Bombay and proposes to stay there for a month.

Asked about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru she said that Panditji was keeping well.—United Press.

Notice of a motion for the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council has been given by Mr P. V. Krishnayya Choudhri to present an address to the Governor of Madras requesting him to allot an adequate number of days for the disposal of non official business during the sitting of the Council.

Make 121 Only And Follow On

52 Runs Required To Save Innings Defeat

Amarsingh And Godambe Play Havoc With Ball

CLOSING SCORE:

Hindus 1st Innings	*299*
Europeans 1st Innings	*121*
Europeans 2nd Innings (for 7 wkts.)	*126*

If the cricket on Wednesday morning was tedious to watch, the Europeans cou - nc be blamed for adopting stonewalling tactics. They were determined to avoid the debacle that faced the Hindus when they opened their innings on Tuesday.

Warne, the Aus ian professional helped to break the back of the Hindu bowling. Assisted by Miller he added 72 runs for the third wicket before the latter departed. This useful stand was instrumental in laying the foundation of a decent score.

Amarsingh was bowling well but had no luck, the Hindu fielding being of little assistance to the bowlers. Lack of anticipation was very noticeable in their efforts.

After the departure of Warne, the Europeans offered little resistance to the Hindu bowling. Amarsingh who found his length from the gymkhana end, proved unplayable capturing the last three wickets for nine runs. Godambe who supported the Kathiawar express plugged on steadily, taking four wickets for thirty three runs.

The Hindu fielding was deplorable. Bad throwing at the wickets and poor backing up being responsible for unnecessary runs.

With a lead of 178 runs Deodhar enforced the follow on, trusting the attack again to Amarsingh and Godambe, who had done yeoman service in the first innings.

The Europeans opened their second innings with Mackinnon and Warne but disaster again set in and the side lost three wickets for 27 runs.

When stumps were drawn for the day the score was 126 for 7 wickets, Rimbault and Mushet being not out with 6 and 0 respectively.

When play was resumed on Wednesday morning, Godambe opened the attack to Warne, who came out with Mushet, to continue the European innings.

With a couple behind the wickets Warne sent 10 up on Board. Mushet cracked his duck with a single off Godambe after the play had been in progress for 20 minutes.

The scoring was at a very slow rate. 20 going up after the batsmen had faced 8 overs this morning.

Amar Singh was bowling with great accuracy and succeeded in dismissing Mushet, who edged a rising one into the hands of Merchant at second-slip (23 -2—3).

Miller joined Warne, who was playing a steady game, his placing of the ball through the gaps in the field being very clever. Miller glanced Amar Singh to leg for 2 after getting hit by the Kathiawar fast-bowler in the abdomen. Thirty was now signalled and C.K. Naidu went on in place of Godambe at the Gymkhana end.

The Australian left-hander who was getting set, square-cut Naidu for 4. Warne drove Naidu to the Gymkhana end, and gathered 3 runs, which sent the total up to 40, helping the side to pass the third wicket total of the Hindus.

Defensive Play.

Both batsmen were playing a defensive game and when Miller glanced Naidu to leg for a brace, 50 was signalled on the board.

The placing of the field did not appear to worry the batsmen, particularly Warne, who easily steered through the openings in the field.

Amar Singh slackened his pace of bowling and sent them down from over the wicket. The Kathiawar bowler had sent down 17 overs, of which 6 were maidens, conceding 24 runs for 2 wickets.

Warne obtained his 34th run with a boundary to mid-off and 60 was signalled on board.

Warne Scores Steadily.

At 12 o'clock C.S. Naidu relieved "C.K." at the Gymkhana end and Warne turned him to leg for a single. Warne lifted Amar Singh to leg, the ball fell near the stands and rolled over the line. This boundary brought the total to 70. Warne gathered six runs in fine style, and then Miller with a quick movement of the wrist turned Naidu to the leg boundary, hoisting 80 on board. The third wicket partnership had so far produced 60 runs.

The position of the Europeans improved considerably as a result of this partnership. The Hindus in their innings had scored 82 runs for the loss of 6 wickets, which the Europeans were able to pile up for the loss of only 2 wickets.

Another change in the bowling was rung at this stage. Godambe coming on at the Bori Bunder end in place of Amar Singh. But runs were coming in, more due to lack of anticipation on the part

(Continued on page 9.)

Godambe who took four wickets For 33 runs.

MALAYA STATES IMPROVE

NEGAPATAM, Nov. 27.

An indication of the improved economic situation in the Federated Malay States is provided by the continued heavy rush of emigrants, assisted as well as unassisted, from South India to the States.

The main steamer s.s. "Rohna" sailed from here yesterday for Malaya with 1,000 assisted emigrants from Madras and 900 from Negapatam, and also 400 passengers from Madras and other intermediate ports and about 750 from Negapatam.

An extra steamer s.s. "Elephanta" is sailing from Negapatam shortly with a full complement of third-class passengers.

Another extra steamer is sailing from Madras to-day conveying 1,700 labourers assisted by the Malavan Government to emigrate to Malaya Yet another extra steamer is leaving Madras the same day with about 1,300 assisted emigrants and about 100 third-class passengers.

Never before has there been such a heavy rush of South Indians to Malaya, necessitating the sailing of four steamers from South India to Malaya within four days.—United Press.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN

Baroda Meeting Urges Committee For Reforms

BARODA, (By Mail).

To demonstrate their protest "against the injustice meted out to women as a class in the existing laws," a public meeting was organised on the 24th instant in the Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda, under the auspices of the Baroda Women's Association in accordance with the deliberations of the All-India Women's Conference.

It was largely attended by men and women.

After speeches by several persons the President, Justice S. A. Sudhalkar moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously requesting the Government of India to appoint a Committee to suggest reforms in the existing Hindu Laws for the removal of the legal disabilities under which the women of India had been labouring for a long time.—U

Mrs. Malaviya Much Improved

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya's condition is now much better. She is taking some solid diet now.

Pandit Malaviya also is maintaining rapid improvement. Pt. Govind Malaviya left for Benares to attend the University Court, and Executive Committee meetings.—United Press.

An Amritsar message says, Com. Otar Singh of village Chhidden (Distt. Amritsar) has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 225, I.P.C., for refusing to pay the land tax.—United Press.

Decline In Bombay's Cotton Trade

SEQUEL TO DIVERSION TO OTHER PORTS

Abolition Of Town Duty Delayed Too Long

A survey of the general trend of prices of cotton in Bombay, an estimate of cotton receipts into Bombay, a reference to the causes underlying the diversion of cotton trade from Bombay City, were made in the director's report of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, Bombay, for the year ending August 31, 1934.

The report was to be discussed at the annual meeting of the Association last Tuesday, but for want of a quorum the meeting had to be adjourned.

JAP. BOYCOTT SEQUEL.

The report stated that the year opened with April-May F. G. Broach at Rs. 203 3/4, December-January Fine Oomras at Rs 173 and December-January F. G Bengals at Rs. 148 1/2. The continuance of the boycott of Indian cotton by Japanese buyers and the weakness of the dollar brought prices gradually down until the end of November when April-May Broach was quoted at Rs. 174, the lowest for the season, and December-January Oomras and Bengals at Rs. 149 3/4 and Rs. 127 respectively.

Towards the end of December when it became clear that the Simla negotiations were likely to end in a settlement with Japan, the market developed a firmer tone and with the raising of the boycott in January and stronger advices from America, prices gradually advanced. April-May Broach touching Rs. 217 and May Oomras and Bengals Rs. 191 3/4 and Rs. 150 3/4, respectively, on the 9th February

During the general decline in prices in March and April, the market was especially weak and April-May Broach dropped to Rs. 181 1/4 in the beginning of May. The crop restriction in America then began to take effect and overseas markets advanced but Indian prices lagged behind. However, after the apparently bullish figures of the August U. S. Bureau report, Broach rose to the highest point of the season, namely, Rs. 238 3/4, but with no further incentive from America that figure was not maintained and the season closed with April-May Broach at Rs. 226, December-January Oomras at Rs. 198 1/2 and December-January Bengals at Rs. 145 1/2.

DECLINE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

There was a general decline in the imports into, and exports from Bombay, of cotton, during the year under report. Receipts into Bombay were 18,793 bales less than the previous year and exports were down by 1,00,705 bales. The fall in the imports and exports was attributable to the diversion of cotton trade from Bombay to other ports and also to a smaller demand from Japan and the Continent.

STOCKS IN BOMBAY.

The imports of American, Egyptian and African cottons into Bombay during the year amounted to 26,662 bales, 49,971 bales and 1,43,304 bales of 400 lbs respectively, as compared with 75,196 bales, 32,745 bales and 133,448 bales respectively of the previous year. The stocks of cotton in Bombay at the end of the year were 8,21,766 bales as compared with 7,12,502 bales last year.

TOWN DUTY ON COTTON

The report then referred to the cumulative effect of the levy of non-refundable town duty on import of Indian cotton into Bombay of Re. 1 per bale against which the cotton trade of Bombay had been complaining for the past thirteen years. The effect was so unmistakably perceptible during the year under report, that the Government of Bombay took a definite decision within a few weeks on an unchallengeable demonstration of the maleffects of this town duty on Bombay City. With the concurrence of the Legislative Council this duty was abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1934, and the Board and the Cotton Trade of Bombay felt greatly relieved, even though it might be said that the relief came on after a good deal of harm had been done to the Cotton Trade of Bombay.

REDUCTIONS IN FREIGHTS.

Substantial reductions were also made in railway freights and dock charges by the two Railways in Bombay and by the Bombay Port Trust. The threatened migration of the cotton trade outside the municipal limits of Bombay to Mumbra, near Thana, was thus stopped. This incident of the past thirteen years pointed to a moral for the Government and the Municipality of Bombay to cogitate upon, namely, that where a market is merely a distributing market, or a port is only a port of transit, any charge put on commodities which pass through that port or market only for the purpose of handling and not for the purpose of consumption, always militates against their turnover at that port or market.

Whilst appreciating what the Government of Bombay, the two Railway Administrations in Bombay, the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Municipal Corporation have done to remove this handicap from the Port of Bombay, the Board felt that the Cotton Trade of Bombay had also contributed their share by reducing certain charges for handling cotton.

TARIFF RATES OF INSURANCE.

A representation to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association was made, the report stated by the Directors of the East India Cotton Association, pointing out that the recent increase made by them in the tariff rates of Insurance on cotton stored in godowns outside the Port Trust area at Sewri and the varying percentage of enhancement on Jaitha rates of insurance both within and without the Port Trust area was not only a hardship on the Cotton Trade but acted also as a great handicap against the efforts of the East India Cotton Association and other public bodies to restore the lost trade of Bombay. The Fire Insurance Association had replied intimating their inability to make any reduction in the tariff rates on the ground that it was not possible for their members to continue indefinitely to underwrite cotton insurances at rates which have been proved to be uneconomic. They suggested that if steps were taken by the Cotton Trade and the authorities to minimise the incidence of fires at Sewri a reduction in insurance rates might be possible.

GOVERNMENT

The report also dwelt on the joint representation made by the Directors of the East India Cotton Association in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to the Government of Bombay, for the abolition of road tolls levied on bullock carts and motor lorries carrying 'Kapas' and ginned cotton, with a view to assisting the agriculturists to bring their goods to the nearest railway station at a reasonable cost. But the Government of Bombay intimated that it was not possible for them to forego the revenue from tolls on account of the continuance of financial stringency.

That the Directors of the East India Cotton Association were exploring the possibilities of placing trading in African cotton on a more suitable basis was also referred to in the report.

RESERVE BANK TO START IN APRIL NEXT

Karachi M.L.A. Declines Invitation To Serve On Directorate

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

It is understood that the Government have not yet received any reply from some of the persons who have been offered the seat in Central Reserve Bank Directorate. An announcement in this respect is likely to be made shortly as the authorities expect that they will know before long who have agreed to serve on the Directorate and who have refused.

It is stated that Mr. Abdulla Haroon who has been re-elected to the Assembly from Sind has declined the offer.

If nothing untoward or unexpected happens, the Government hope to start work by April as already announced. Mr. Shankar Rao charged with special duties in this connection is busy here making preliminary arrangements regarding the site of the New Reserve Bank building and other allied matters It is learnt the Delhi Branch of the Reserve Bank will for the present be located in New Delhi Imperial Bank building

No New Building.

It is maintained that there is no immediate necessity of erecting a separate building for the Reserve Bank here as by the time the Bank is expected to be opened the Government will move to Simla and therefore rush of work will comparatively be little, obviating thereby immediate erection of a separate building. Mr. Shankar Rao is leaving for Calcutta on December 1 next

It is roughly estimated that about 2,000 clerks to start with, will be employed in various Branches. The press report that Branches will at present be opened in Calcutta and Bombay only is wrong as according to the Reserve Bank Act Branches will have to be opened in all the five places.—United Press.

INJURY TO FINGERS CAUSES DEATH

A verdict of death due to Tetanus following injury to the fingers accidentally received and neglected for a week was the verdict recorded on Wednesday by the Coroner's jury on the body of Baboo Bhagaji.

The deceased it appears sustained slight injuries while loading a bullock-cart with iron-pipes at Alexandra Docks on Tuesday last.

The injuries festered and subsequently he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of tetanus.

Arrangements are in progress for laying the foundation stone of a Seva Ashram for encouraging social helpfulness among the people desirous of joining the principles and practice in vogue Ashram to be conducted on the at the Shertha Ashram.

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